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As I Remember Woodson

L. D. REDDICK

Books By Negro Authors

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN

Jim Crow Dies Hard

FRANKLIN H. WILLIAMS

Suiheisha: Japan's NAACP

HUGH H. SMYTHE

The Preacher In City Hall

AL SMEDLEY

Please Don't Forget

SECOND ANNUAL NAACP GREAT NIGHT

at

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK CITY

March 23, 1953

◆

This Show Will Feature a Galaxy of Stars
From Stage, Radio and Television

◆

YOUR PRESENCE AT THIS GREAT SHOW WILL HELP FINANCE THE NAACP IN ITS FIGHT AGAINST SEGREGATION AND DISCRIMINATION

◆

Don't Forget The Date

March 23, 1953

. . . Nor the Place . . .

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK CITY

THE CRISIS

Founded 1910
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

Editor: James W. Ivy
Editorial Advisory Board: Lewis S. Gannett, Arthur B. Spingarn, Sterling A. Brown, Walter White, Carl Murphy

Vol. 60, No. 2 **Whole Number 500**

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Some Important Events in the History of the Negro

AFRICA

600: Hadzrat Bilal Ibn Rahab becomes first high priest of the Mohammedan Empire.
1076: Empire of Ghana pillaged by the Berbers.
1324: Gonga Musa (most famous ruler of Mandingo) goes on pilgrimage to Mecca.
1352: The historian Ibn-Batuta visits the Mali Empire.
1493: The dynasty of the Askias begins in the Songhay Empire.
1824: Chaka, the great Zulu chief and warrior, makes his first impression upon Europeans.
1848: El-Hadj Omar begins organization of his Tukulor Empire, extending from Massina to the Faleme and from the Tinkisso to the Sabel.
1852: Moshesh of the Basutos defeats the Boers in the Battle of Berea Mountains.
1868: Discovery of the Zimbabwe ruins, Southern Rhodesia, by Adam Renders.
1891: Beginning of the modern partition of Africa by Europe.
1896: Menelik II of Ethiopia routs the Italians at the battle of Adowa.
1897: Fall of the Kingdom of Benin to the British, when its art became known in Europe. Benin, however, was first discovered by Sequeira in 1472.
1900: Njoya, King of Fumban, Cameroons, invents a syllabic system of writing.
1913: William Ware Harris leaves his native Liberia to preach the Gospel along the Ivory Coast.
1941: General Félix Eboué becomes governor-general of French Equatorial Africa.

EUROPE

1441: Antonio Gonçalves, Portuguese explorer, introduces captured "black Moors" into Portugal as slaves.
1512: Alessandro de'Medici (1512-1537), First Negro Duke of Florence and son-in-law of Emperor Charles V.

1608: Antonio Vieira (1608-1697), Portugal's greatest man of Negro descent, orator, preacher, and great prose writer.

1721: Angelo Solimann, warrior under Joseph II of the Holy Roman Empire.

1755: Jean Baptiste Lislet-Geoffroy, distinguished French mulatto geographer.

1789: A. P. Bridgetower (1789-1860), great violinist and friend of Beethoven, Biala, Poland.

1799: Alexander S. Pushkin (1799-1837), father of Russian literature. Of Negro ancestry, Pushkin tells the story of his great grandfather in his unfinished novel, *The Negro of Peter the Great.*

1802: Publication of Abbç Henri Grégoire's "An Enquiry Concerning the Intellectual and Moral Faculties, and Literature of Negroes."

1803: Alexandre Dumas, père, (1803-1870), great French novelist.

1824: Alexandre Dumas, fils, (1824-1895), creator of the French problem drama.

1873: Gabrielle Sidonie Colette (1873-), the greatest living French novelist. Colette is of Negro ancestry.

1919: First exhibition of African art in Paris.

1947: Founding of the review *Présence Africaine* in Paris, France, by Alioune Diop and Leopold-Sédar Senghor.

CARIBBEAN

1738: Cudjoe, Maroon leader in Jamaica, B.W.I., brings the Jamaican government to terms.

1744: Toussaint Louverture (1744-1803), Bréda plantation in Haiti.

1758: Francis Williams of Jamaica, B.W.I., first Negro college graduate in Western Hemisphere, publishes his Latin poem "Carmen."

1767: Henry Christophe (1767-1820) on the British island of Grenada. Christophe ruled the State of Haiti in the North Province for nearly 13 years.

1804: Declaration of the independence of Saint-Dominque at Gonaïves.

1811: Issuance of the Code Henry, Christophe's comprehensive series of laws regulating commerce, civil proceedings, agriculture, the military and the police.

1813: Inauguration of the Citadelle or Citadelle-Henry at Pic des Ferrières, Haiti. One of the wonders of the world, the Citadelle was built out of Haitian fear of French invasion.

1844: Execution of the great Cuban poet Gabriel de la Concepción Valdes (Plácido) on June 28, a martyr in Cuba's struggle for liberty.

1845: Antonio Maceo (1845-1896), great Cuban mulatto general and patriot.

1930: Nicolás Guillén, Cuban mulatto poet, revolutionizes Spanish-American poetics with publication of *Motivos de Son.*

1945: The Museum of Modern Art, New York City, buys Cuban painter Wilfredo Lam's famous canvas, "The Jungle."

LATIN AMERICA

1636: Henrique Dias, Negro general, wins a decisive battle against the Dutch in Brazil.
1827: Vicente Guerrero, mulatto leader of the revolt against Spain, becomes president of Mexico.
1862: Cruz e Sousa (1862-1898), "the major modern poet" of Brazil. Sousa was a full-blooded Negro.
1897: Machado de Assis founds the Brazilian Academy of Letters and becomes its first president.
1909: Nilo Peçanha, a mulatto, becomes president of Brazil.
1922: Mario de Andrade (1893-1945) launches Brazilian "modernism" with his poem "Hallucinated City." Andrade was Negro.
1888: Mulatto Rubén Darío (1867-1916), Spanish-America's greatest poet, launches Spanish-American "modernism" with *Azul.*

UNITED STATES

1775: First abolition society organized in the United States.
1780: Founding of First African Baptist Church in Richmond, Virginia.
1831: First convention of people of color, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
1859: John Brown executed at Charleston, West Virginia.
1863: Emancipation Proclamation issued by Abraham Lincoln.
1870: First Negro United States Senator, Hiram Revels, takes oath of office. Joseph H. Rainey takes his seat as first Negro member of the House of Representatives.
1871: Fisk Jubilee Singers make first concert tour.
1874: Blanche K. Bruce elected to the U. S. Senate from Mississippi.
1881: Booker T. Washington opens a school at Tuskegee.
1909: Founding of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
1915: First Spingarn Medal for achievement presented to Dr. E. E. Just.
1917: The Louisville segregation case of Buchanan v. Warley.
1919: Washington and Chicago race riots.
1925: Sweet trial in Detroit, Michigan, involving residential segregation.
1933: First Scottsboro trials.
1938: Gaines v. University of Missouri provides for equal educational facilities.
1944: The third Texas primary case of Smith v. Allwright.
1947: "To Secure These Rights," report of President Truman's committee on civil rights.
1950: Dr. Ralph J. Bunche receives the Nobel Peace Prize. Publication of "Freedom to Serve," report on equality of treatment and opportunity in the armed services.

■ This man fought for "true facts" on the life and history of Negroid peoples

As I Remember Woodson

By L. D. Reddick

EACH year when February rolls around, we think of Carter G. Woodson. We should think of him at other times and some time we do. But it is almost impossible not to think of Woodson during Negro History Week.

When we see and hear the little children "reciting" their poems about "Brave Black Heroes" or "declaiming" Wendell Phillips' moving tribute to Louverture or when some 'progressive" labor union or college presents a "distinguished scholar" in a lecture on "The Ruins of Zimbabwe" or "The Glories of Medieval Timbuctoo," our mind irresistibly slips back to the man who, above all, others, started it all: really, the "father" of Negro History Week itself.

I remember the first time that I saw Dr. Woodson. I was a small boy, living at the time in Jacksonville, Florida. One of my teachers had said to our class that a "great man" would be speaking at Edward Waters College that evening. I lived nearby and went on over to hear him.

As he arose to speak, I was immediately taken in by the force of his personality. He seemed scarcely to recognize the chairman. There were none of the flourishes, digressions and repetitions of the average speaker. Here was a man who, quite obviously, had something to say. He came to the point. Every sentence counted.

As the light from the ceiling fell upon him, his face appeared to be light brown in color and altogether thoughtful. His prominent forehead to my child's eye signified "intellect," "brains"!

He handled himself well upon the platform, I thought, moving about very much like a skilled boxer: never hurried, never faltering, sparring skillfully for openings, driving home his blows deftly. As I recall it now, he seemed to be wearing a tweed

DR. L. D. REDDICK, *formerly curator of the Schomburg Collection of the New York Public Library, is chief librarian of the Trevor Arnett Library at Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia.*

suit. Easily this was the most impressive speaker that I had ever heard up to that time in my life.

The next day — as a complete surprise — Woodson appeared at the assembly of the Stanton School, where I was a student. At first he was not nearly so impressive as he had been the night before. After he had been talking for a few moments he noticed that one of the students was asleep. Thoroughly aroused, Woodson pointed to him and said: "Wake him up, wake up that sleeping one." And then swinging around full-face to the whole audience, he exclaimed: "That is what we have been doing for decades; sleeping, sleeping away our rights!"

The effect was electric. Woodson was now inspired and went on to make another masterly speech.

This was the beginning of my interest in Dr. Woodson and the Negro History movement. During my high school and college days I read everything of his that I came across. Early in my teaching career, he had me on one of the programs of one of his annual conventions of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. From that I got to know him personally and through the years had many pleasant and a few unpleasant experiences with him.

GUARDED TIME

I believe that I enjoyed most and learned most from the informal chats that we had from time to time. While I was living and working in New York City it was often necessary for me to visit Washington, D. C. I would let Woodson know when I was coming to town. He would save the late afternoon for me. Though he guarded his time like a soldier, he was always generous with it when it came to "young scholars."

On most of these trips down to the nation's capital, I found Woodson at 1538 Ninth Street, Northwest. This was the headquarters of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and the home of the *Journal of Negro History* and the other publications. The first floor was given over to the mail-order work of the Association. Woodson's office was on the second floor — and what an office! Books and magazines were piled everywhere (almost as bad as mine these days). Papers and letters and galley proofs covered the desk. But there seemed to be actually no disorder. The editor probably did more high grade work at that desk than any editor I know. Woodson lived, that is, slept, on the third floor of the small building. He was a bachelor.

Upon my arrival, he and I would exchange a few quips and then get on down to business by discussing some scheme I had up my sleeve or some article or book review that the editor wanted me to do for the *Journal*. At times these "suggestions" of the good Doctor sounded more like commands than requests. If anything, Woodson was forthright. Much of his stimulation to others came by way of challenge. He had little more than contempt for pretences or excuses. Those who did not know him too well considered him to be a "hard" man — and, upon occasion, he could be as cantankerous and as irascible as they come.

He could be engaging, too; that is, when he wanted to be. Quite

frequently, when we had finished talking about books and scholars, as such, he would tell me about some of his own adventures in the Philippines or in Europe or in this country. Woodson had quite a sense of humor and was filled with anecdotes.

He always got a kick out of the ones about the jobs that he didn't get or keep. As a young man, Woodson was once interviewed by the school board of a Southern city for the position of principal of a school there. Apparently, he had satisfied the board but for one final question. This was: "What do you think of the philosophy of Booker T. Washington?" As we might expect, Woodson replied with characteristic tactlessness: "Not very much." The appointment never came through.

DR. CARTER G. WOODSON
December 19, 1875—April 3, 1950.

HARSH BUT FAIR

Again, Woodson says that his stay as Dean of a well-known university was short, for soon after he assumed this office "the President began to hit me like this and I began to hit him like that," Woodson chuckled while demonstrating by pounding his left fist into his right palm and his right fist into his left palm.

We would talk about other people, too. Woodson seemed to know or know about all the prominent Negroes of his generation. I would ask him about first this one, then that one. He would characterize each and often knew some intimate story to illustrate his judgment. On these long afternoons I would toss these balls (these names) up to him for hours. He would knock them over the fence every time. He was often harsh, but fair. I was delighted to learn that he thought so well of W. E. B. DuBois, though each man plowed his own individual furrow.

Woodson did not think very much of the professional "inter-racialists." He was contemptuous of whites who climbed to fame on the backs of Negroes or of Negroes who collaborated with these "friends" and the so-called charitable foundations which were really seeking to control the thought of Negro leaders and institutions. Perhaps he was overly suspicious, but in nine cases out of ten he could prove his point.

In the early years of the Association Woodson sought and received financial support from several philanthropic "funds"; later on the Association's monies came largely from Negroes themselves. Woodson was most proud of that.

Woodson saw clearly what American culture was doing to the psyche of the Negro. Racist elements were strong whether one looked at American literature, newspapers, science or social science. Historically, most of the nation's scientists — social as well as natural — had gone along with the theory that the Negro was a more "animal-like" physical type and definitely inferior mentally. Actually, the whole context of this consideration was subjective; yet to the man in the street, the words of an eminent biologist, anthropologist or psychologist meant "scientific proof."

Likewise, a host of the nation's best known men of letters, song writers and journalists were in one degree or another anti-Negro. Ever so many American schools, libraries, movie houses and theatres could be described, insofar as this factor mattered, as agencies of anti-Negro propaganda.

The weight of the culture, through suggestion no less than by way of direct representation, has tended to make the average white person feel "superior" and the average Negro "inferior" — content to be a "nobody" or a servant, a clown or a criminal.

HAD THE ANSWER

Woodson, of course, was not the only one to see this. He, like others, realized that the racial stereotypes were nourished by racial discrimination and segregation and at the same time these images made discrimination and segregation more acceptable to blacks as well as whites. Woodson did, however, initiate *and sustain* (as almost nobody before him had done) a movement that was an answer to the picture of the Negro that had been conjured up in the American mind. Woodson's answer is what we know in this country today as the Negro History movement.

The drive against the anti-Negro elements in American culture assumes two forms. On the one hand, there is the campaign to combat the stereotypes; to stamp them out wherever they appear in any of the media of communication. This means cleansing the culture of derogatory terms and caricatures on stage and screen, in comic books, in textbooks, on television; and removing the racial tags from sports and crime and so on. The civil rights organizations are quite active in all this and have won some notable victories. They lost out against "Amos and Andy," who "filthy rich" from decades of radio and television commercialization are now prepared to retire from the field.

The other phase of this fight is often stated in the form of a counter-thrust by some movie magnate who has been challenged. He may say in so many words: "If you contend that *The Birth of a Nation* or *Gone With the Wind* is not a true picture of history, remember that not only novelists but historians support our view. Where is *your* proof?" Very often the best answer to that, the "proof," is to be found in the pages of the *Journal of Negro History* or other publications of the Association.

Woodson's point in setting up the organization was to build up a body of "true facts" on the life and history of Negroid peoples. He would use the method of the trained scholar in digging up and assembling these

facts. Without this ammunition the social action groups would not have much of a chance in the struggle to get a more truthful picture of the Negro presented through our channels of communication, entertainment and education.

Woodson devoted full time to the Negro History movement during the latter part of his adult life. He founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in 1915, the *Journal of Negro History* (January 1916) for scholars and the *Negro History Bulletin* (October 1937) for teachers and school children. He inaugurated the annual observance of Negro History Week in 1926. This turned out to be a most successful avenue for bringing the history movement to the general public. Woodson was unquestionably one of the most influential historian-educators that this nation has produced.

What gave the man his drive, his point of view, his unshakeable devotion to this single idea? It is, of course, impossible to be precise about this. Something of an answer may be suggested by his background.

Woodson was born December 19, 1875 in New Canton, Buckingham County, Virginia. Actually he grew up in West Virginia where Jim Crow was not so overwhelming. After high school in Huntington, he attended Berea College in Kentucky. Here students of various creeds and colors studied together in an atmosphere of Yankee equalitarianism until the infamous Day law broke it up. Woodson left Berea in 1898, just two years before the State enforced racial segregation on the educational institutions within its borders.

Education was interspersed with hard work — much of it laborious coal mining. Woodson earned both his A.B. (1907) and M.A. (1908) at the University of Chicago. Here he met such great minds as William E. Dodd, A. C. McLaughlin, and Ferdinand Schevill. His Ph.D. came from Harvard which, at the time, had the strongest department of history in the United States.

WIDELY TRAVELED

Education was also interspersed with travel. Woodson, between times, had seen much of Europe and something of Asia and Africa. This, obviously, helped give him a world point of view which was characteristic of him. For a number of years, he spent a part of each summer in Paris.

Other qualities of a more intimate nature, no doubt, helped give shape to the basic personality of the man. His health was rugged; his mind perceptive and extraordinarily retentive. I never saw him use notes for a lecture. There was something of the Yankee about him. He was altogether uncompromising when it came to a question of principle. With his talents he could have made money, taught at a great university and/or married. Woodson felt that each of these would have hampered his mission.

Though Woodson never had any children of his own, figuratively he "fathered" a brood of younger scholars (and some not so young) who have done significant work in this field. Two of his earliest disciples were A. A. Taylor and Charles H. Wesley. At one time, Rayford W. Logan was Woodson's chief understudy. Lorenzo J. Green, C. A. Ba-

cote and Luther P. Jackson were highly esteemed "sons." William M. Brewer and Louis R. Mehlinger were almost brothers. Woodson praised John Hope Franklin's textbook though it was sure to compete against Woodson's own best seller, *The Negro in Our History*. Nobody could introduce a political argument that would lessen his regard for the scholarship of Herbert Aptheker. And there were, naturally, others. I can testify personally to the valiant way he stood by me when I tore the hide off a pro-Southern professor of history at one of our greatest universities.

Woodson could inspire the so-called common man, too. One evening he and I were in a taxi on the way up to my class at New York's City College. Woodson talked so interestingly during the ride that when we arrived at the College, the taxi driver said that he would park his cab, if he would be permitted to come inside the classroom and hear Dr. Woodson speak. Anyone who knows New York cab drivers knows that this was a supreme compliment.

MELLOWED WITH AGE

In the last year of his life, Woodson noticeably mellowed. For the first time he seemed to be more willing to listen than to talk. He was less caustic in his criticisms. He appeared to be trying to learn to delegate important tasks, to let others lift some of the load from his individual shoulders.

As a matter of fact, "father time" was exacting his toll. The rugged constitution was weakening. Another mortal man was slowing down. This should have been expected, for Woodson was over seventy.

Some of us saw what was coming on. We wanted to put on a real show for "the old man." We wanted to let him know that the work that he had "so nobly advanced" was in good hands and would be continued if he should ever retire or ultimately pass on. We wanted to begin, at least, to "modernize" the movement.

Woodson never lived to see this. The annual meeting for that year, 1950, was scheduled for October 27-29; Woodson died April 3, 1950.

The rude shock of his death came before plans to carry on the work of the Association had been perfected. In many ways the convention in Atlanta was a hugh success, yet it failed to make the transition smoothly. Since then the organization has had its ups and downs, principally because no one has been found as yet who can afford or will afford to run the risk of making the work of the Association his full-time job. Many capable and willing hands will help with this or that part-time duty but the Association requires a full-time Director.

What a wonderful opportunity for some young scholar! What a great chance to continue the work of a truly great man! What a strategic moment in history to help American culture become more democratic!

Harris Studio

NAACP MIGRANT LABOR CONFERENCE—*Among specialists attending Pennsylvania state NAACP migrant labor conference were (from left, seated) Carlos Gomez, migrant labor specialist Puerto Rico; P. D. Mitchell, director Bethune-Douglass Community Center, Williamsport; Mrs. Margaret Ekstrom, area supervisor Ministry to Migrants of the National Council of Churches; (standing) Cal deMier, of the EDA Puerto Rico; and Francis Shane, Steelworkers Union.* BOTTOM: *From left, C. I. Moat, Pennsylvania NAACP; Dr. Morrison Handsaker, Lafayette college; Leila Fifer, Bucknell university; and Francis McGrath, chairman civil rights committee district 6 Pennsylvania IUE-CIO.*

GEORGIA NAACP CONFERENCE—*Some of the delegates and visitors in attendance at the Georgia state conference of NAACP branches held in Brunswick, Georgia, December 5-7, 1952.* BOTTOM: *Westley W. Law (left), president of the Savannah, Georgia, NAACP branch, is shown receiving the "Outstanding Citizen of the Year" award from Mu Phi chapter of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity. John Jefferson (right), basileus, made the presentation at the annual achievement week observance held at Savannah State College.*

■ Paragraph reviews of 1952 books by Negro authors for the guidance of *Crisis* readers

Books by Negro Authors, 1952

By Arthur B. Spingarn

THIS résumé (the seventeenth annual one published in *The Crisis*), following the practice adopted by its compiler in the previous years, notices all books and pamphlets in English by colored authors (in accordance with the United States definition of "colored") published in 1952 that have come to his attention. It includes a few that appeared in 1951 which he saw too late to include in last year's resume. It is obviously incomplete and, as heretofore, omits mention of works in foreign languages (except those written by natives of the United States), some of which are important. No comments are made on books that have been reviewed in *The Crisis* (other than to indicate where such reviews may be found), or on the separately listed pamphlets.

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN, *whose hobby is the collection of books by Negro authors, has been president of the NAACP since December,* 1939.

I. BOOKS

AGYEMAN, NANA YAW TWUM DUAH. West Africa on the march. New York: The William-Frederick Press. $2.00 paper, $3.00 cloth

A survey of problems and potentialities by a native.

BIRD, LAURICE. Maxie Mongoose and and other animal stories. Kingston, Jamaica: The Pioneer Press. 93pp 3sh 6d

Eight stories about animals exhibited in the Institute Gardens, Kingston, written primarily for children.

BLACK, CLINTON. Tales of Old Jamaica. Kingston, Jamaica, The Pioneer Press. 121pp 3sh 6d

Nine short stories based on fact; illustrated with contemporary prints.

CHESNUTT, HELEN M. Charles Wadell Chesnutt: Pioneer of the Color Line. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. 324pp $5.00

A pious biography by the daughter of the first Negro novelist of distinction in the United States. It is greatly to be hoped that this fine book will encour-

age a reprinting of Chesnutt's novels and short stories.

CHRISTOPHE, HENRY. Henry Christophe and Thomas Clarkson. A correspondence. Edited by Earl Leslie Griggs and Clifford H. Proctor. Berkeley: University of California Press. 287pp $4.00

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for October 1952 at page 536.

COMHAIRE-SYLVAIN, SUZANNE. Food and Leisure Among the African Youth of Leopoldville (Belgian Congo) Rondebosch, S. A., University of Capetown. 126pp 10sh

An abridged edition of a thesis submitted to Oxford University by a distinguished Haitian folklorist.

DICKENS, DOROTHY LEE. Black on the Rainbow. New York: Pageant Press. 254pp $3.00

Another novel about "passing"; it has been done better before.

DONALD, HENDERSON H. The Negro Freedman. Life conditions of the American Negro in the early years after Emancipation. New York, Henry Schuman. 270pp $4.00

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for May 1952 at page 334.

DOUGLASS, FREDERICK. The Life and Writings of Frederick Douglass. Vol. III. The Civil War. Edited by P. S. Foner. New York: International Publishers. 448pp $4.50

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for June-July 1952 at page 399.

DUBE, JOHN. Jeqe the body servant of King Tshaka. Translated from the Zulu by Prof. J. Boxwell. Lovedale, S. A., The Lovedale Press. 84pp 4sh 3d

A historical novel by a versatile Zulu writer.

DUBOIS, W. E. B. In Battle For Peace. The story of my 83rd birthday. With comment by Shirley Graham. New York: Masses and Mainstream. 192 pp $1.00

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for December 1952 at page 673.

DUMMETT, CLIFTON O. The Growth and Development of the Negro in Dentistry in the United States. Chicago: National Dental Association. $5.00

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for December 1952 at page 671.

ELIAS, T. OLAWALE. Nigerian Land Law and Custom. London: Routledge & Keagan Paul, Ltd. 326pp 1/5

A comprehensive social and legal study of the subject by a native African Ph.D.

ELLISON, RALPH. The Invisible Man. New York, Random House. 439pp $3.50.

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for June-July 1952 at page 397.

EPPERSON, ALOIS BARBUR. Unto My Heart. Boston, Christopher Publishing House. $2.50

A volume of verse chiefly of a religious nature The author's first book since 1944.

FINCH, AMANDA. *Back Trail.* A novella of love in the south. New York: The William-Frederick Press. 44pp $1.00

Without merit or interest.

GIMENEZ, JOSEPH PATRICK. Voice of the Virgin Islands. Philadelphia: Dorrance & Company. 50pp $200

The fourth volume of verse by the self-acclaimed "mystic poet" of the Virgin Islands.

GLOSTER, HUGH M., FARRISON, WILLIAM E. AND TILLMAN, NATHANIEL P. My

Life. My Country, My World. College readings for modern living. New York: Prentice-Hall XIII+622p $3.60

An anthology of essays and excerpts designed for college freshmen.

HAYNES, ELIZABETH. The Black Boy of Atlanta. Boston: House of Edinboro. 237pp $3.00

A life of Richard R. Wright, Sr.

HILL, CHARLES L. A Short History of Philosophy From The Renaissance. Boston: Meador Publishing Co. 180 pp $3.00

A guide intended for the use of college students, by the president of Wilberforce University.

HUGHES, LANGSTON. Poemas. Version Castellanos de Julio Galer. Buenos Aires: Editorial Lantaro. 151pp

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for November 1952 at page 606.

HUGHES, LANGSTON. Laughing to Keep From Crying. New York: Henry Holt. 206pp $2.75

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for June-July 1952 at page 398.

HUGHES, LANGSTON. The First Book of Negroes. New York: Frederick Watts, Inc. 69pp $1.75

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for January 1953 at page 62.

JOHNSON, CHARLES S. Education and the Cultural Crisis. New York: The Macmillan Company 113pp $1.75

A memorable address by the president of Fisk, one of a distinguished series.

JOHNSON, JOSEPH. The Potential Negro Market. New York: The Pageant Press. 185pp $4.50

This book contains useful information, but unhappily, it is not well organized and many of its conclusions are based on unreliable sources, and unsubstantiated and obsolete data.

LEWIS, ALETHIA LIGHTNER. A True Fairy Tale. Illustrated by Gloria Bultman. Boston: Christopher Publishing House. 107pp $2.00

Still another life of George Washington Carver, this time told with a cast which includes fairies and giants.

MACHADO DE ASSIS. Epitaph of a Small Winner. Translated from the Portuguese by William L. Grossman. New York: Noonday Press. 223pp $3.50

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for November 1952 at page 606.

MITTELHOLZER, EDGAR. Children of Kaywana. A novel. New York: John Day. 514pp $4.00

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for December 1952 at page 514.

MITTELHOLZER, EDGAR. The Weather in Middenshot. London: Faber & Faber Ltd. 12sh 6d

Published in London last autumn, copies have not yet reached New York.

ODEN, GLORIA. The Naked Flame. A love poem and sonnets. New York: Exposition Press. unpaged $2.00

Tradition verse inspired more by literary influence rather than life.

PERRY, JOHN SINCLAIR. Voice of Humanity. Song of the New World. Boston: Christopher Publishing. 46 pp $1.75

A single poem of over a thousand verses.

REID, VIC And Others. 14 Jamaican short Stories. Kingston, Jamaica, Pioneer Press, 135pp 3sh 6d

Written by eight prominent Jamaican writers, it contains some excellent short stories and many interesting ones.

ROGERS, JOEL A. Nature Knows No Color Line. New York: The Author. 242pp $5.00

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for October 1952 at page 535.

ROWAN, CARL T. South of Freedom. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 270 pp $3.50

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for October 1952 at page 534.

ROY, JESSIE H. AND TURNER, GENEVA C. Pioneers of Long Ago. Washington: Associated Publishers. 263pp $4.00

A simplified account of the heroes of Negro history in the U. S. and abroad, designed for pupils of the intermediate levels. Illustrated by Lois M. Jones.

SAMPSON, MAGNUS J. West African Leadership: Public Speeches Delivered by the Hon. J. E. Casely—Hayford. Ilfracombe, N. Devon England, A. H. Stockwell.

A selection of addresses by one of the most distinguished leaders of the last generation in Sierra Leone.

SINGLETON, GEORGE A. The Romance of African Methodism. New York: Exposition Press. 251pp $4.00

A study of the origin and development of the AME Church by an ex-president of the Detroit branch of the NAACP.

TALBOT, DAVID ABNER. Contemporary Ethiopia. New York: Philosophical Library. 267pp $4.50

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for December 1952 at page 670.

TAYLOR, A. G. The capture of Jamaica. A historical novel. Kingston, Jamaica. 164pp 3sh 6d

The story of the conquest of Jamaica in 1655 told through the adventures of a soldier with the English forces.

THURMAN, SUE BAILEY. Pioneers of Negro origin in California. San Francisco: Acme Publishing Co. 70pp $1.00

An attractive booklet outlining the too little known contributions of Negroes in the early development of California and the Pacific West Coast.

TUTUOLA, AMOS. The Palm-wine Drinkard and His Dead Palm-wine Tapster in the Dead's Town. London: Faber & Faber Ltd. 125pp 10sh 6d

A novel by a native West African, unsophisticated, written in the vein of a world of animisms seemingly uninfluenced by Western thought or outlook.

VASSALL, WILLIAM F. The Origin of Christianity. New York: Exposition Press. 183pp $3.00

A brief study of early beliefs and their influence on the early Christian Church.

VOTEUR, FERDINAND. The Unfinished Symphony. Boston: Bruce Humphries Inc. $2.50

A play in three acts and seven scenes by the author of *A Right Angle Triangle*, which was presented in 1939 by the Rose McClendon Players.

WHITTAKER, FRANCIS S. K. Thirty Pieces of Silver. New York: Exposition Press 47pp $2.50

A play about Judas Iscariot. It lacks the dramatic sense as well as knowledge of dramatic technique.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAMS, CHANCELLOR. Have You Been to the River? A novel. New York: Exposition Press. 256pp $3.00

A novel (his second) by a Howard professor, based on the life of a follower of a religious cult. Though it has considerable merit, it suffers from a plethora of sociological data and a dearth of character delineation.

WRIGHT, NATHANIEL JR. The Riddle of Life and Other Sermons. Boston: Bruce Humphries Inc. 98pp $2.50

Fifteen simple but eloquent sermons by the Rector of St. Cyprian Church, Roxbury, Mass.

YERBY, FRANK. The Saracen Blade. New York: The Dial Press. 460pp $3.50.

The seventh consecutive best seller by an amazingly successful writer who has been aclaimed (though quite erroneously) the modern Alexander Dumas.

II. PAMPHLETS

Among The pamphlets published during 1952, *the folowing may be noted*:

BROWN, LLOYD L. Stand Up For Freedom. New York

CURRENT, GLOSTER. Martyr For A Cause. New York

HURSTON, ZORA NEALE. A Negro Voter Sizes Up Taft. Washington

LASLEY, RUSSELL R. Action Against Jim Crow. UPWA's fight for Equal Rights. Chicago

LIBERIA. Bureau of Information, Department of State. Monrovia

MCFARLAND, H. S. Adopted Son. Poem New York

MARSHALL, THURGOOD. An Evaluation of Recent Efforts To Achieve Racial Integration In Education Through Resort to Courts. Washington

NAACP. What The Negro Wants in 1952. New York

NAACP. (With American Jewish Congress) Civil Rights in the U. S. in 1951. A Balance Sheet of Group Relations. New York

NAACP. That They Shall Not Have Died in Vain. New York

NAACP. Primer for Political Action. New York

NAACP. You, Your Family, and the NAACP. New York

NAACP. Guidepost to Freedom, New York

NABRIT, JAMES M., JR. An Appraisal of Court Actions as a Means of Achieving Racial Integration in Education. Washington

PERRY, PETTIS. White Chauvinism and the Struggle for Peace. New York

PERRY, PETTIS. This Too, Is Lynch Law. New York

PERRY, PETTIS. A Step Toward Negro Freedom. New York

PERRY, PETTIS. Pettis Perry Speaks to the Court. New York

PORTER, DOROTHY. The Negro in the Brazilian Abolition Movement. Washington

SAMPSON, EDITH. World Security Begins At Home. Denver, Colorado

TUBMAN, WILLIAM V. S. Inaugural Address. Delivered January 7, 1952. Monrovia

TWELVE WEST INDIAN POEMS FOR CHILDREN. British Guiana

WILKINS, ROY. Stalin's Greatest Defeat. New York

WRIGHT, JANE. Various Papers on Medical Research. Various places

WRIGHT, LOUIS T. Various Papers on Medical Research. Various places

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

When you want to change your address, please give us three weeks' notice. It takes that long to "process" the change. And please give *your old* as well as your new address. We need your old address because our subscription files are classified geographically by state and city, and without the *old address* we cannot locate a subscriber's name.

Good News

Berned Creswell, former Xavier University track and football star, has been appointed to the executive position of sales supervisor with P. Ballantine & Sons, brewers, of New York City. Mr. Creswell has been with the firm since 1948.

★ ★ ★

Governor-elect William Stratton has appointed *Courier* columnist Joseph D. Bibb to the post of State Director of Public Safety in Illinois.

★ ★ ★

Mrs. Melnes Cass is the first colored woman to be elected to the presidency of the Massachusetts State Department of Gold Star Parents of America.

★ ★ ★

In Detroit, Michigan, former assistant turnkey Robert Harbour of the Wayne County Jail has been promoted to the position of Chief Assistant Turnkey. This makes Mr. Harbour, the first Negro ever to hold a turnkey position in Wayne county, second in command at the jail.

★ ★ ★

Teen-agers Audrey Lorde of Stamford, Connecticut, and Violet King of New York City, 18 and 19 respectively, were featured contributors in the January 1953 "It's All Yours" issue of *Seventeen* magazine, written and illustrated entirely by teen-agers. Miss Lorde had a by-line "On the Book Beat," discussing science-fiction; Miss King illustrated the movie review column with a pen-and-wash sketch.

★ ★ ★

One of the long-service employees of the RCA Victor Tube Department at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, is Pearl Stewart. Miss Stewart, who has been with RCA-Lancaster for ten years, is a glass lathe operator, one of the precision plant operations. Another long-service Negro employee at the Lancaster plant is television-screen inspector Ellen Van Rensalaer.

★ ★ ★

New executive secretary of the Governors Council of Massachusetts is Clarence R. Elam of Boston.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the United Nations' Department of Trusteeship and Information, has been named a member of the UN three-man commission to study racial conflicts in South Africa. Other members of the commission are Dr. Herman Santa Cruz of Chile and Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet of Mexico.

★ ★ ★

Edgar S. Williams of East Orange, New Jersey, has accepted a position as mathematician at the Army Chemical Center in Maryland.

★ ★ ★

Dr. Robert S. Wilkinson was appointed a New York City police surgeon in December. Dr. Wilkinson is a visiting surgeon at Harlem Hospital and an attending surgeon at the Mount Morris Park Hospital.

★ ★ ★

Julius A. Archibald of New York City was sworn in in January as the first Negro member of the New York State Senate. Senator Archibald is an attorney and a teacher.

★ ★ ★

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche was elected vice chairman of the Ghandian peace seminar in New Delhi, India. Lord Boyd Orr of Britain was elected chairman.

DR. LOUIS WRIGHT BIOGRAPHY

I am gathering material for a biography of the late Dr. Louis T. Wright, for many years chief surgeon at the Harlem Hospital, New York City, and chairman of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and I should appreciate having any correspondence, papers or anecdotes about Dr. Wright that your readers may be able to send me.

Robert M. Cunningham, Jr.
919 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 11, Illinois

Le

A GIFT FOR LEGAL RESEARCH—*John Wesley Dobbs (left) of Atlanta, Georgia, Grand Master of the Prince Hall Masons, presents a $5,000 check to Thurgood Marshall, director of NAACP Legal and Educational Fund, Inc., as a contribution to the lodge's annual $20,000 project—the Prince Hall Masons' Legal Research Department (NAACP). These contributions have financed research in public school segregation cases.*

■ San Francisco fights to hold on to a moribund housing jim crow

Jim Crow Dies Hard

By Franklin H. Williams

SAN FANCISCO, the city by the Golden Gate, presents to the casual observer a picture of a human casserole. There is a greater diversity of racial and ethnic groups living and working in this city than in any other community in the United States. No where do we find as many hyphenated Americans, apparently well integrated in the life of a community, as we do in this western metropolis.

Recently, however, the archaic social attitudes of at least one segment of the city's official family was exposed for all to see. In a city where recent surveys show private housing integration to be advanced far beyond most eastern and mid-western communities, the local housing authority has maintained and is spending a small fortune of the public funds to continue a strict pattern of public housing segregation. Under the domination of its executive director, John W. Beard, the San Francisco Housing Authority conceives an ideal housing pattern to require the complete segregation of the various races in the permanent low rent housing projects which it supervises. The flimsy explanation publicly advanced to justify this outdated and out-worn philosophy is the "neighborhood pattern." Upon close examination one finds that the "pattern" requires the occupancy of a project by members of the racial group which predominates in an arbitrarily defined neighborhood. In short, while a particular residential area may be composed of 60 per cent Caucasian, 20 per cent Negro and 20 per cent "other", the "pattern", according to the Authority's definition thus becomes all white.

In this great and unselfconsciously sophisticated metropolis many agencies and individuals have attempted to "educate" the Authority and its members out of their conviction that housing integration was unworkable and undesirable. Some time ago the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, the governing body of the city, passed a resolution banning race as a factor in the assignment of tenants to public projects. Unfortunately the resolution was made applicable only to future projects which had neither been contracted for nor built. Thus, the Authority was free to pursue its

FRANKLIN H. WILLIAMS *is director of the West Coast Region of the NAACP.*

discriminatory practices for many years to come. Last month the grand jury sitting in the County of San Francisco condemned the members of the Authority for giving what they called "an erroneous impression concerning San Francisco by virtue of their maintenance of segregation in public housing."

This renewed interest in the administration of San Francisco's public housing program arose as a direct result of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's refusal to await the education of the Authority members or the application of the Board's resolution in the far distant future. In September of 1952 the newly organized NAACP West Cost Regional Legal Committee challenged the constitutionality of such publicly supported racial segregation in the California courts.

SUIT ARGUED

The suit filed and argued by three of the nation's leading lawyers in the field of housing, Nathaniel Colley of Sacramento, Terry Francois of San Francisco and Loren Miller of Los Angeles, sought a court mandate commanding the Authority to certify all applicants to any available unit in the permanent public projects of the city without regard to race. The Association pointed out that the city maintained seven permanent projects but that Negro applicants were admitted only to one located in a rapidly growing Negro ghetto, and that Chinese applicants were similarly segregated in the strangely designed Ping Yuen project on the edge of Chinatown.

The Association's counsel argued that segregation when based on race violated the Constitutions of the State of California and the United States, as well as the public policy of California and the City of San Francisco.

It was by mere chance that the Authority was at the time of the suit assigning applicants to a newly built project, North Beach, located in a predominantly Italian-American section of the city. Responsible sources have charged that members of the Authority in their determination to becloud and confuse the issue provoked residents of North Beach into believing that Negroes were trying to "take" housing from Italians and thus that the struggle was between a national and racial minority. In court it was amazing to hear the incredible arguments advanced by the specially retained Authority counsel. That integration in public housing was "unworkable", "dangerous", a "deprivation of the rights of the majority", and that such "co-mingling of the races" might bring about race rioting, and the other dire results which have for so long been advanced by adherents of the segregation status quo, were all set forth by the Authority through its counsel before the Superior Court in San Francisco.

BRILLIANT ANALYSES

NAACP counsel presented what has been described as "one of the most brilliant analyses of the application of constitutional principles to public housing" that has ever been heard in a California court. Judge Melvyn I. Cronin brushed aside the illogical defense of the Authority. In refusing to dismiss the case he posed the issue perfectly as follows:

"whether or not this public agency can exclude Negro persons, solely because they are Negroes, from five of these projects and segregate them into the sixth. Is such segregation unlawful discrimination?" In his conclusions of law at the termination of the hearing this learned California jurist stated that the "policy and practice" previously pursued by the Housing Authority "is an unlawful and unconstitutional discrimination in violation of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and of the laws and general policy of the State of California and the City and County of San Francisco, and is in addition an unlawful attempt to segregate by race without legislative authority."

In his later conclusion concerning the invalidity of segregation "without legislative authority" the NAACP counsel feel that they have found a legal weapon for destroying public housing segregation in any part of the United States outside of the deep South.

Determined to maintain their discriminatory pattern, the Housing Authority has appealed this decision and has announced its intention to press such appeal through to the U. S. Supreme Court. Any objective observer with even a minimal familiarity with prior decisions of the California and U. S. Supreme Courts knows the futility of seeking a reversal of Judge Cronin's opinion. Unfortunately neither the Authority members nor its director are the real sufferers. The City of San Francisco —once famed for its good human relations has its civic eye blackened and its tax pocket picked in a vain and awkward attempt on the part of little men to prevent Jim Crow's demise.

DID YOU KNOW —

That Maurice de Vlaminck, one of the first European painters to point out the esthetic significance of African sculpture in 1904, later reached the cynical conclusion that it was not to be taken seriously?

In his humorous autobiography, *Dangerous Turning* (1929), he writes: "I cannot help laughing when I see Negro art seriously classified, labeled (probably according to the documents found in the African archives of King Balikoko) and when I hear a dealer specializing in Negro art say that some of the specimens he owns belong to the 'high' period!"

★ ★ ★

That Azande women of Equartoria, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, have a secret society, the "Yilede," to ensure mutual protection against ill-treatment by their husbands?

THESE KEY OFFICERS *of the Ohio, West Virginia, and Kentucky state NAACP conference met with branch director Gloster B. Current and regional director Donald Jones at Columbus, Ohio, December 13 to map plans for 1953, Seated, from left: Mrs. Memphis Garrison, treasurer West Virginia state conference; Dr. Nathan Christopher, Cleveland, a member of the national board; Mrs. Ethel Lewis Ohio state conference; and Mrs. Ernestine Vaughn, secretary Ohio state conference. Standing, from left: Donald Jones; George Cordery, secretary Kentucky state conference; Atty. Charles Price, vice-president West Virginia state conference; Abraham Goldhagen, second vice-president Ohio state conference; A. P. Bentley, treasurer Ohio state conference; Gloster B. Current; Atty. William Brooks, president Ohio state conference; and Atty. James Crumlin, president Kentucky state conference.*

■ How Japan treats its pariahs and how they came to be

Suiheisha: Japan's NAACP

By Hugh H. Smythe

WHILE world attention and much of the discussion in the United Nations are being focused on tension arising from problems centered on discriminatory treatment of colored peoples in South Africa, East African Kenya, and North African Tunisia, scattered throughout Japan there exist 3,000,000 citizens whom the Japanese government and people shun, ignore, and try to keep hidden from the world. These are the *Eta* who are held in a caste status similar in many respects to that of the "untouchables" of India.

The Eta are racially and culturally Japanese but the basis of their discrimination stems from a centuries-old caste position based on occupation. Because they serve as collectors of night soil, work as shoemakers and in the leather industry, and operate butcher shops — all of which are looked upon as filthy work by other Japanese — the Eta have been considered as unclean, are avoided, and socially ostracized. Marriage with them is tabu and social mingling with other Japanese is almost non-existent.

This separation is easily perpetuated because of the general prejudice against them and the housing pattern in every village, town, and city which restricts them to a segregated section. However, a few of the Eta women, who are acknowledged by other Japanese to be among the most comely in the population, have managed to escape their caste bonds through marriage to American and other Allied soldiers, while others have sought release by turning to prostitution as postwar *pan-pan* girls.

The poorest people in Japan, the Eta, of course, are the least educated, the most ill-housed, ill-fed, and proportionately form the largest group of unemployed. Today in rural areas they farm the poorest land and form the largest number of ten-

DR HUGH H. SMYTHE *teaches at Yamaguchi University, Yamaguchi City, Japan. Dr. Smythe co-authored "Report From Japan" with his wife Dr. Mabel Smythe in the March 1952 Crisis.*

ants. In the city their caste status restricts them almost solely to the aforementioned traditional jobs, but the vast majority can only find work as common laborers and night soil collectors. Only under the Occupation were a few of them able to secure jobs as lowgrade clerks in government service and a few attained elective office.

INVOLVED IN RIOTS

But like depressed peoples everywhere, the Eta are beginning to make themselves heard. Aware of the legal equality accorded them under the new Constitution and laws enacted during the Occupation, they are putting forth effort to improve their status. Heading this drive is their national organization *Suiheisha,* or "Equal Rights Association." A prototype of the NAACP of the American Negro and the AJC of the American Jew, this association was organized March 3, 1922, in Kyoto with its ultimate aim to wipe out the discrimination practiced against them. In 1923, it was involved in a number of riots in various parts of Japan as the Eta attempted to move out of their restricted neighborhoods and to demand equality of treatment. During the past war, however, the Japanese government repressed the organization and it became inactive.

Immediately following the war, however, it was revived and set up headquarters in Tokyo under a new name, the *Buraku-kaihoh zenkoku-iinkai,* or "Nation-wide Commission for Liberation of the Eta," but it is still popularly referred to as *Suiheisha.* It is led by Jiichiro Matsumoto, who was formerly vice speaker of the Japanese Diet Upper House of Councillors in 1947, but who was expelled in that year for his refusal to bow to Emperor Hirohito during a formal visit by His Majesty to the legislative chambers. Matsumoto is the Eta counterpart of the American Negroes' Walter White, being a militant, outspoken personality who has spent his entire 65 years struggling to secure equal rights for his underprivileged compatriots.

Suiheisha is now in process of expanding and has branches in many of the 46 prefectures (states) of Japan. It maintains a social research bureau in Kyoto, the *Buraku Mondai Kenkyu* (Research Institute for Equalization of the Eta), which is directed by Kyotaro Kimura, and publishes a monthly newspaper, *Kaiho,* to publicize its work and report cases of discrimination. Unlike in the United States where undemocratic incidents against minorities receive good coverage, the Japanese press, which is trying to build a reputation for being democratic, generally ignores the Eta. Also, unlike in the United States where liberal persons and groups work cooperatively to eliminate prejudice and discrimination, *Suiheisha* gets practically no support from other segments of the Japanese population. Even the few Eta who have attained wealth or some position of prominence and could help less fortunate ones prefer to remain anonymous so as to escape the onus that would follow their identification. Politically, *Suiheisha* looks to the Left-wing of the Japanese Socialist Party for aid in achieving its goal of full citizenship for the Eta, but it refuses to have anything to do with the indigenous Communist party.

ETA NEGLECTED

Although the government "emancipated" the Eta in 1871, giving them the status of ordinary citizens, it has done very little to assist them to secure their legal rights, and immediately after the First World War it forced *Suiheisha* to operate under such severe regulations as to practically eliminate its effectiveness. At one time it set up a 10-year plan, the *Yuwajigyo* (program to ease relations between Eta and non-Eta), and set aside funds in the national budget to further the work. The start of the Pacific War halted this effort and since then the government has completely neglected this depressed and underprivileged group, although the federal and local police keep the activities of *Suiheisha* under close observation.

The Japanese may profess ignorance of the Eta, but this social cancer is beginning to fester. Recently an incident involving a legislator in the Wakayama state assembly in which he made derogatory remarks about the Eta and suggested they be prohibited from attending local public schools with other Japanese children, and an outcry by the Eta in Hiroshima over discriminatory educational practices in the city schools, received some notice in the press. Persons, especially foreigners who knew nothing of the existence of Eta, began to ask questions about them. Because of this interest the Eta are hopeful that increased publicity will bring them to world attention and help their cause, much as world-wide publicity is furthering the efforts of depressed groups in South Africa, Kenya, and Tunisia. Meanwhile, the leaders of *Suiheisha* say that while Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida and other Japanese officials are doing so much talking about the growth of democracy in Japan, they might extend a little of it to the Eta, their own fellow citizens.

DID YOU KNOW —

That the Georgia Infirmary for the relief of aged and afflicted Negroes was chartered in Savannah on December 24, 1832?

★ ★ ★

That the oldest Negro medical society in the United States is the Medico-Chirurgical Society of the District of Columbia organized April 24, 1884?

★ ★ ★

That Hattie McDaniel was the first Negro movie actress to receive an "Oscar"?

She was presented her award on February 29, 1940, for the best performance as "supporting actress" in *Gone With the Wind*.

■ **How this minister successfully combines politics and religion**

The Preacher in City Hall

By Al Smedley

DO politics and religion make strange bed-fellows?

No, says Reverend Marshall L. Shepard, Philadelphia's (Pa.) recorder of deeds.

Mr. Shepard, pastor of Philadelphia's Mount Olivet Tabernacle Baptist church for twenty-five years, feels that politics is just a part of life.

"Religion includes the whole of life, and politics is a part of that life. I don't think there is any conflict between the two, and I don't think there ever will be a conflict if the proper perspective is kept," he says.

By proper perspective, Mr. Shepard explained, he means keeping religion and politics more or less independent of each other.

"In other words, I wouldn't stand in the pulpit on Sunday and preach politics to my congregation," he said.

Mr. Shepard is no stranger to either politics or religion. His entire adult life has been devoted to both professions. His political career dates back to 1935, while his devotion to religion covers a span of almost thirty years. Today, as recorder of deeds for a city of over two million persons, he once again finds himself in the dual role of politician-preacher.

Politically speaking, Mr. Shepard, a Democrat, is presently concerned with reorganizing the Recorder of Deeds office after a 67-year Republican tenure. He rode to victory on the Democratic ticket in November 1951, thus helping to break a virtual GOP monopoly on the Philadelphia municipal government.

As recorder of deeds Mr. Shepard supervises a department of 107 employees, many of them white, including his deputy and chief clerk, Robert Benham, a 21-year employee and a Republican. The two men have accomplished much together, and recently broke up a gambling ring which was flourishing in the recorder of deeds office. Mr. Shepard, although shocked at the discovery of the betting ring, took action quickly to discharge all employees connected with the gambling group.

His office is responsible for recording of deeds and all other legal instruments, including mortgages, power of attorney, and all other legal papers relating to real property.

AL SMEDLEY, *a free-lance writer, lives in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.*

Mr. Shepard has seven years of experience behind him in his new post. The late President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed him recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia in 1944. The office also served as a Corporation Commission. Each proposed corporation in the District of Columbia had to obtain its charter through Mr. Shepard's department.

Before that, Mr. Shepard was a member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature for three sessions. He served two year terms in 1935, 1937, and 1941. During his tenure Mr. Shepard was selected as "Best Orator in State House of Representatives" by newspapermen covering the sessions. In 1937 former Governor Earle presented him with a medal for "meritorious service to the Commonwealth." He later served two years as assistant to Philadelphia's city treasurer.

CONVENTION INCIDENT

The most amusing incident in his political life occurred in 1936 at the Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia. Mr. Shepard was appointed chaplain for the convention. As one of the first Negroes to hold the position, Mr. Shepard was, first amazed, and then amused when former Senator Allison D. ("Cotton") Smith from South Carolina walked out of the convention as Mr. Shepard began a prayer to open proceedings.

When newsmen queried Mr. Shepard after the "Gromyko-like walkout," his only comment was, "It was just a sign the good brother needs more prayer."

His present office contains legal papers dating back to 1683. One deed, cited as the most unusual by Mr. Shepard, is distinguished by the use of pictures in place of signatures. This deed was signed by Indians in the 17th century, and they, being unable to write, affixed pictures of dogs and horses to the paper.

The Recorder of Deeds office in Philadelphia handles almost 150,000 legal documents annually. Some 400 find their way into the files each day. Many of the earlier documents have definite historical value. With the forthcoming use of microfilm, Mr. Shepard intends to turn part of these over to historians to study.

When Mr. Shepard took office in January, 1952, he was impressed with an ancient custom still observed by the city government. He had to post a bond of 1500 pounds. "The tradition of using English pounds for bonding a city employee dates back to William Penn's time," he said. The bonding company procured the pounds, thus saving him "a lot of trouble trying to dig up English money."

In his early years Mr. Shepard worked as a bootblack, porter, and waiter to earn enough money for an education. He succeeded and graduated from Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va., and did postgraduate work at Pendle Hill, in Wallingford, Pa. He also attended Union Theological Seminary in New York City. He started his work in religion as assistant pastor at Abbysinian Baptist church in New York City. He then moved to the pastorate of the Philadelphia church, which has proved to be a 25-year job.

(*Continued on page* 130)

Editorials

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

THE nation entered a new era with the inauguration of General Dwight David Eisenhower as thirty-fourth president of the United States on January 20. A tired and somewhat disillusioned America now seeks security in middle-of-the-road policies. Yet minorities, and the Negro especially, will not soon forget the progress they made under Democratic presidents Roosevelt and Truman. While President Roosevelt never took up cudgels for the Negro as a group, his major New Deal policies benefited Negroes because they were mass programs. His administration, of course, did not usher in the millenium; still they were not as empty of racial progress as many cynics would have us believe. Fortunately, President Truman carried forward many of the Rooseveltian policies in his Fair Deal while taking an uncompromising position on civil-rights issues of his own choosing.

With the advent of the first Republican president in the White House in twenty years, Negroes are naturally somewhat apprehensive about the future in light of the civil-rights shadow boxing and neutralism of congressional Republicans. Will the next four years mean preservation and extension of our racial gains? Will it be a period of indifference toward the basic problems of minorities? Or will civil-rights issues disappear behind the global problems of the cold war? Only time can tell.

NEGRO citizens wish President Eisenhower well. They know the immensity of the problems he faces: the intensity of the cold war; the disintegrating realities of NATO; the stalemated Korean war; colonial revolts in Asia and Africa; economic controls at home; and a possible recession in '54 or '55 when defense spending is expected to taper off.

The Crisis has read President Eisenhower's inaugural address with care, and while we know that such addresses follow political ritual with seldom a glance at the workaday world of jim-crow and segregation, they do often give a hint of a president's ultimate goals and a glimpse at the vision which moves him.

President Eisenhower's inaugural address was a good address, but it dealt more with the search for peace than with domestic issues. In fact, the President scarcely touched upon domestic issues at all. He fittingly began his address with a prayer for divine guidance, from which we quote the third paragraph:

> Give us, we pray, the power to discern clearly right from wrong, and allow our words and actions to be governed thereby, and by the laws of the land. *Especially we pray that our concern shall be for all the people regardless of station, race or calling.* [Our italics.—Ed.]

He also iterated his "faith in the deathless dignity of man, governed by eternal moral and natural laws."

This faith [the President added] defines our full view of life. It establishes, beyond debate, those gifts of the Creator that are man's inalienable rights, and that make all men equal in His sight.

AFTER rejecting "any insinuation that one race or another, one people or another, is in any sense inferior or expendable," he said:

And so each citizen plays an indispensable role. The productivity of our heads, our hands and our hearts is the source of all the strength we can command, for both the enrichment of our lives and the winning of the peace.

No person, no home, no community can be beyond the reach of this call. We are summoned to act in wisdom and in conscience; to work with industry, to teach with persuasion, to preach with conviction, to weigh our every deed with care and with compassion. For this truth must be clear before us: *whatever America hopes to bring to pass in the world must first come to pass in the heart of America.* [Our italics.—Ed.]

This statement of universal principle is a noble vision, but what *The Crisis* and Negroes expect of the new President is some attempt at implementation of his campaign promise to "get all the facts on segregation" and then to do something about them. While we do not expect the President to create a racial Utopia in four years, we feel that he can go a long ways toward meeting the minimal wants of Negroes: complete integration in the armed forces, elimination of segregation in the District of Columbia, enactment of an effective fair employment practices act, elimination of jim crow in southern public transportation and the southern public school, abolition of the poll tax, and appointment of Negroes to all branches of the federal service on the basis of qualification and merit.

The Crisis expects the Republican party to live up to the ideals of its chief. And we expect the President to attempt fulfillment of his promises to us, pale though they are.

CONTRACT BIAS

WE applaud the recently adopted procedure to enforce the nondiscrimination clauses in government contracts. The NAACP has been working for the enforcement of this clause ever since its adoption on December 3, 1951. The order went into effect on January 21 through the General Services Administration by order of administrator Jess Larsen.

It prohibits discrimination by contractors and subcontractors, doing work for the federal government, against workers or applicants for work because of race, creed, color, or national origin. Willful violation of the order will lead to cancellation of the offender's contract.

Enforcement of this order will make possible the employment of skilled Negro workers on many government contracts in the South where contractors have been refusing to hire Negro plumbers, carpenters, and electricians. These companies have hired Negro laborers but refused to accept qualified Negro skilled workers. They have insisted that their volume of Negro employment was proof of nondiscrimination. They will now have to abandon that excuse.

Looking and Listening . . .

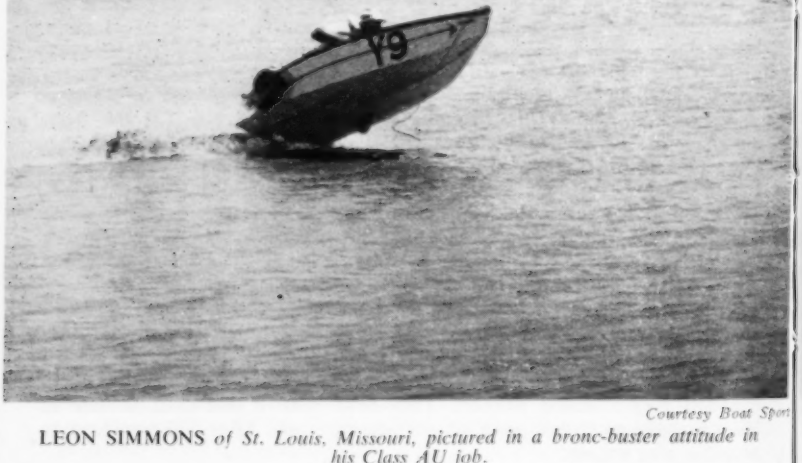
NEGRO RACERS

THE February 1953 issue of *Boat Sport*, the magazine of outboard racing, has a short, illustrated piece on the four Negro racers in the Missouri area. Since the article is short, we quote it verbatim:

The St. Louis Outboard Drivers Association, organized in 1938 by Marine dealer, Bob Prater, boasts fifty active racing members in classes JU through DU and A to F, runabouts and hydros. Among its newer members are four Negroes who are among the first of their race to be attracted to the sport and who are already proving themselves handy helmsmen in competition.

The St. Louis ODA includes such nationally known stand-out drivers as Judd Davis, Steven Gantner, Bill Seebold, Bill Brown, Ed Barker, Clyde Davie, Jack Rutherford and Paul Andrews, all of whom have been seen in competition nationally. However, at local regattas and marathons the focal point of most of the Negro spectators is on the up and coming [Negro racers].

Three of the Negro racers are pictured: Leon Simmons, foundry foreman; Gene Slaughter, 34-year-old cleaning shop proprietor; and Art



Courtesy Boat Sport

LEON SIMMONS *of St. Louis, Missouri, pictured in a bronc-buster attitude in his Class AU job.*

Kennedy, sheet metal shop owner, a member of the Kennedy father-son racing team.

LYNCHING REPORT

FOR the first time during the seventy years of lynching record-keeping (1882-1952) the Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute has no lynching as such to report. One case of "lynching prevented" was listed.

"However," explains Dr. F. D. Patterson, "in this our 40th annual report, it appears important to the welfare of the country to state that while lynching as one form of extra-legal punishment seems to be steadily declining, other rather similar forms of violence and lawlessness have not declined. Indeed, there appears to be too many cases of unnecessary brutality and killings by officers of the law of persons suspected or guilty of crimes; and a resurgence of the mob spirit as expressed in beatings, floggings, incendiarism, bombing and the like."

Commenting on bombings and attempted bombings, the report continues:

During the past few years, these activities have been directed against homes, schools, religious and other community institutions. As they relate to Negroes, bombing of homes and other property has taken place mainly where members of the race have moved or attempted to move into what are considered white neighborhoods. In a few cases, bombing has occurred where Negro leaders were thought to be too active in improving the status of their people. . . .

The potential for destruction of life and property by this form of violence is incalculable. To-date, two lives have been snuffed out—that of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore of Mims, Florida, on December 25, 1951. Occupants of other bombed homes have been more fortunate and no fatalities have been reported from houses of religious worship. Only chance has kept human casualties low, although property destruction has been high.

Bombing is confined to no section of the country. Recently, it has become more prevalent in the South. While the data presented below are not intended to be a complete coverage of all cases of bombing (those connected with strikes and other labor disputes are not included here) they are indicative of the big task of education in human relations still to be accomplished in our democracy.

For the four years, 1949-1952, at least 68 instances of bombing or attempted bombing were recorded, connected in the main with racial and religious tensions: 49 of these were directed against Negroes; 10 against whites and public institutions; at least 8 against Jewish synagogues, schools and community centers; and 1 against a Catholic church.

Bombings have happened in the following places: *Alabama*: Birmingham, Crossville, Cottonwood, Dothan, Phenix City; *California*: Los Angeles; *Florida*: Bartow, Jacksonville, Orlando, Miami, Mims; *Georgia*: Atlanta, Bainbridge, Rome; *Louisiana*: New Orleans; *Missouri*: Kansas City; *Illinois*: Cairo, Chicago; *Ohio*: Warren; *North Carolina*: Charlotte, Oxford; *Pennsylvania*: Philadelphia; *Tennessee*: Chattanooga, Nashville; *Texas*: Dallas; *Virginia*: Ashland, Norfolk. The total is 13 states and 27 cities and towns.

NAACP POLITICAL ACTION

THERE is a lesson for the Negro voter in the manner in which North Carolina Negroes set about

defeating anti-civil-rights congressman Hamilton C. Jones of the 10th District. Mr. Jones' successful opponent was Charles Raper Jonas, the third Republican to be elected to national office from North Carolina during the 20th century. Mr. Jonas carried all six counties in his district, with an 11,000 majority in Mecklenburg county, which includes the city of Charlotte.

Now here is where Charlotte Negroes enter the picture. Congressman Jones' boast (widely publicized in his campaign literature) was that he was against the Truman-Stevenson Democrats and Negroes. And in proof he offered his congressional voting record. Out of 42 roll calls in 1952 he had stood with the Administration only 16 times; whereas he had voted against the Administration 18 times, with 8 abstentions.

We will now let *The Carolina Israelite* of Charlotte tell the rest of the story:

For many years the Negroes in the large city of Charlotte 'were voted' by their ward-heelers and paid precinct managers. In the last two years, however, the NAACP through a local Political Action Program has accomplished a remarkable job of political education, which appears to have resulted in a new political force in Charlotte, and through its influence, in the State as a whole. Of 18,000 Negroes over 21 years of age, close to 12,000 registered for the November 4 elections; 40 percent more than a previous high established when a Negro had been a candidate for a local office. The vote was cast overwhelmingly, seven and eight to one for the Democrat Stevenson for president, and for the Republican Jonas for Congress. What is even more interesting about the vote is that Republican Jonas made no special appeal to the Negro voters, nor did he make any promises whatsoever.

As a matter of fact he had absolutely written off the Negro vote and confidentially regarded it as the one obstacle to his possible election. That the Negro vote turned out to be his margin of victory in Charlotte was as great a surprise to him as it was to Congresman Jones and the Democratic stalwarts.

What actually happened was that the NAACP people had conducted political institutes in their precincts for several months prior to the election. They issued no press releases and printed no literature. They merely emphasized (on blackboards) the record of Congressman Jones in the 80th, 81st, and 82nd Congress. The argument at these political institutes was not that Congressman Jones had voted against all the civil rights measures. The Negro teachers were realistic enough to know that as far as that record went it followed the minimum pattern, and they had no assurance that the Republican candidate would not follow the same course. What angered them about the Jones record was that he had supported a bill introduced by Representative Rankin of Mississippi, which called for the segregation of Negro veterans in government hospitals.

It was on this point that they kicked over the traces and voted Republican.

INDUSTRIAL PRACTICES

WE quote the following item from the December 1952 issue of "News of the Division Against Discrimination" of the Department of Education of the State of New Jersey:

The release of the Bergen County Employment Survey by Joseph L. Bustard, director of the Division Against Discrimination, represents the completion of the eleventh in a series of New

Jersey counties in which studies have been made of employment policies and practices as they affect racial and cultural minorities in the State. A selected list of 151 plants was covered by this survey. Twenty-nine percent of all the workers (56,653) embraced by this survey were members of a minority group—Negro, Jewish, Italian-American, Puerto Rican, Portuguese, DP, Cuban, Chinese, and Japanese. Employment opportunities for Negroes increased 13 percent, for Jews 12 percent, and three percent for Italian-Americans during the past 12 years in Bergen county. Within the last three to five years, Negroes have been up-graded to some highly skilled industrial and professional jobs as well as to various white collar positions.

Negro workers were active in labor unions and held official positions in some of the unions. Twenty-six unions were referral sources for new employees. However, not every union referred Negroes to employers. The introduction of Negro workers into the work force created no work stoppages, racial disturbances, or unfriendly social relations within any plant. Management, at times, was apprehensive of the placement of Negroes in the work group, but found their fears unconfirmed. . . .

PORTLAND, OREGON

THE Urban League of Portland, Oregon, has published a 1952 balance sheet of good and bad practices in Portland race relations in such areas as housing, employment, public accommodations, education, the church, and press and radio.

About half of the local Negro population is living in an integrated way outside of the Albina (Williams Avenue) area, commonly thought of as the "Negro Section"; and the Housing Authority of Portland continues a policy of non-segregation in its public housing projects; yet, despite this progress, housing is still the number one debit in race relations.

In employment qualified Negro workers are being integrated into the industrial life of the community, and more and more Negroes are finding employment in non-stereotyped jobs such as research chemist, engineer, draftsman, and chain grocery store clerk. On the debit side, despite Oregon's good fair employment practices law, enacted in 1949, many employers fail to give non-white job seekers the same consideration they give whites. There is a reluctance to hire Negroes as clerical workers and sales people in department stores, five-and-ten stores, food shopping centers, and in the public utilities companies.

Though there has been considerable advance in public accommodations, Portland still retains its "southern exposure." One amusement park completely excludes Negroes, while others draw the color line at the swimming pool, ballroom, and roller skating rink. Whereas the first class hotels accept patrons without restrictions as to race, practically all the smaller hotels and motor courts bar non-whites.

Race relations in the schools are good, and racial discrimination is almost nonexistent in administration of local social services. The churches are likewise free of racial snobbery, although they have not assumed a dynamic leadership role in interracial affairs. Except for an occasional biased item, press and radio practices in Portland are free of racialism.

KENYA UNREST

HERE is further comment on the land hunger of the Kenya natives as explanation of Mau Mau terrorism. In our December issue we reprinted a comment on the Kenya troubles from the English *New Times and Ethiopian News*. Present comment comes from Labor MP, Fenner Brockway who has just returned from a trip to Kenya and is quoted from the December 26, 1952, issue of *The Socialist Call*, New York City.

"The explanation of the emergence of Mau Mau is simple," explains Mr. Brockway. "It is due to a sense of frustration and despair among a large proportion of the population of Kenya and particularly in the Kikuyu Tribe. They have been suffering under intolerable conditions and their desperation has turned to violence."

He goes on:

The injustice which they feel most keenly is land hunger. The African people have always lived on the land, growing their own crops and rearing their own cattle. It was their custom to leave land unoccupied on the circumference of their agricultural area to which young married couples moved and where they allowed their cattle to graze.

This agricultural land has passed during the last thirty years into European hands and there is now no opportunity for the Africans to expand.

The result is that when boys grow to manhood all that they can expect is a strip of their father's land, and the cattle must graze on the roadside.

This congestion has not only led to economically impossible conditions resulting in dire poverty among the people, who cannot get a living out of their fragments of land; it has also led to conflict and strife among members of the same family who are envious of the portions of land which their brothers receive. The tribe which used to be a community has become fissured. . . .

This is one reason why early Mau Mau violence was first turned against Africans and not Europeans. The Europeans invited violence against themselves when they passed the Emergency Laws restricting freedom of assembly and freedom of the press. Mass misery and unemployment have also added to the unrest. There are said to be, according to the Kenya attorney general, more than 10,000 homeless people in the city of Nairobi every night. Wages are low and prices are high. Posho, the stable diet, has increased 600 percent in price since 1938.

Housing conditions are appalling. The nights on the high levels of Kenya are too cold for Africans to sleep out. They crowd into the one-room dwellings of their friends, or sleep on the forms in the stalls of the squalid Burma market, or drag over their bodies whatever scrap they can find. If thefts have increased, it is because for many Africans there is no alternative between starvation and stealing. . . .

And "the color bar is perhaps the most humiliating of all their frustrations."

TRIGGER HAPPY

NO comment is needed on this item from the October 22, 1952, issue of *The Accra Evening News* (Gold Coast, West Africa):

Europeans throughout Kenya, enraged and alarmed by new evidence of the power of the Mau Mau native secret society, are arming themselves as rapidly as they can.

All last week [of October 12] long queues formed outside the administra-

tive offices in Nairobi, capital of the colony, to get gun permits.

Yesterday [Tuesday, October 21, 1952] the queue—men, women, and even teen-agers—was a quarter of a mile long.

They waited patiently in the blazing sun. Officials asked them: 'Have you ever used firearms before?' and 'Do you know how to use them?' Nearly all of them received permits.

Gunsmiths and sport shops that sell anything from shotguns to large bore hunting weapons report the biggest rush in their history.

They are running out of both guns and ammunition, and drawing up long waiting lists.

Kenya whites, in fact, are getting to the trigger-happy stage in their determination not to be ousted from the country by Mau Mau terrorism. . . .

Despite the British censorship and publicity hinting that the Mau Mau have been crushed, a January 6 United Press dispatch from Nairobi reports the arrival in Kenya of Gen. Sir Brian Robertson, Commander in Chief of British Ground Forces in the Near East. Speculation is that Britain plans to move more troops into Kenya to combat Mau Mau terrorism.

South African press comment on the Kenya disturbances has been voluminous. The English press generally approves of the methods adopted in Kenya, but has been accused by Afrikaans papers of applying a double standard because it approves of the native protest movements in the Union while denouncing such movements in Kenya. The Afrikaans press, naturally, approves of the repressive measures now being used in Kenya and some of these papers (*Die Volksblad*, for instance) have even made the accusation that Liberals, Indians, and Communists are behind the Mau Mau movement.

AFRICAN FEDERATION

THE misinformed and the uninformed regard native opposition to the African federation of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland as shortsighted obstructionism. But native leaders boycotted the recent federation discussions in London and are opposed to union because they know it means further enslavement of their people. The whites dream of the creation of a white Dominion in the heart of South-Central Africa "which will stretch from Tanganyika to the Union, and from Mozambique to the Congo-Angola borders."

What the minority of white settlers in these areas really want is freedom from Colonial Office control, with its more liberal Native Policy. This they would achieve under Dominion status. Settler opinion is frankly and avowedly racist. As the Settler sees it the African majority exists solely to work his farms and in his industries and to nurse his babies. "The Africans' best school is a good European estate." And the African has no right at all to participate in the government.

These *Herrenvolk* ideas are frankly acknowledged in the official government pamphlet "The African in Southern Rhodesia, No. 8. Place in Community," from which we print a few paragraphs:

The whole policy of geographical segregation postulates by implication that there should not be a mixed society in Southern Rhodesia. It is rec-

ognized that this may run counter to the principles of certain thinkers outside of Africa who would deny the Europeans the right to a separate permanent place in any African community. With those who hold such views the European and, indeed, the African in Southern Rhodesia has no common meeting ground. The whole of Southern Rhodesian policy is firmly based on the assumption that both races have a place in the community, that they are interdependent, that each has its right no less than its responsibilities.

This presupposes the maintenance of the two races and the avoidance of a mixed race. This, in turn, means that there is generally no social intercourse between them because at present the races are not of an equal intellectual level and have not a similar outlook and social traditions. . . . The approach of the races is conditioned by the most common relationship between them, i. e., that of master and servant.

With the segregation of their people in Reserves, expropriation of their best lands by Europeans, racial segregation, racial legislation, legalized brothels, child labor, and exploitation, African leaders can naturally envisage nothing better than added misery and tragedy for their people in a federation scheme which would place them completely at the mercy of their masters. Today they are servants; tomorrow they would become helots.

TUNISIAN TROUBLES

THE role of the Tunisian Settlers, called *colons,* is in many respects similar to that of the Settlers in the Rhodesias, with this difference. Whereas the Settlers are fighting for federation and independence from the Colonial Office, the *colons* are fighting to maintain their ties with the Quai d'Orsay. What the *colons* want to destroy is Tunisian nationalism. But both Settlers and *colons* want to continue their exploitative roles in Africa. And both are avowedly racist and reactionary. French North Africa, called the Maghreb (Algeria, Morocco, and Tunis) is ruled and exploited by an extremely small clique of French industrialists and politicians whose Maghrebian investments yield huge profits.

The *colons* are the allies of Metropolitan capital. Though their stake in the Tunisian economy is small in comparison with that of the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas and its satellites, it is profitable enough to make them close ranks whenever there is any threat to the economic and political *status quo.* Numbering about 250,000 in a native population of 3,250,000, the *colons* have the best land, own most of the profitable businesses, and dominate the local administration. Their intransigence is derived from their minority status and their financial holdings, and they are credited with provoking much of the recent violence in Tunisia. Vigilantes of the *colons,* called "The Red Hand," are accused of assassinating and then mutilating the body of the Tunisian labor leader Ferhat Hached, general secretary of the General Union of Tunisian Workers (UGTT).

L'Observateur (independent Socialist weekly) of December 11, 1952, prints a letter addressed by a Frenchman in Tunis to one of its editors, Claude Bourdet. Written ten days before the murder of Hached, the letter says:

I am now in Tunis and I must call your attention to the fact that all of

the outrages of the last few days are the work of a maffia of French colons called the "Red Hand," and that they are protected by Secretary-General Pons. They were responsible for the outrage of Saturday, November 22, at Gabès which resulted in destruction of the Ben Zina pharmacy, owned by a Destourian leader. They set off the two explosions on the morning of Tuesday, November 25, in the villas of the two Destourian personalities Tahar Lakhdar and Miladi.

Everybody seems to know the names of the leaders and bully boys in this maffia. They either belong to well-known French colon families or have good positions with the police. Naturally, they enjoy complete immunity. . . .

In a few words, when you enter Tunisia, you enter a hellish circle of terror. It is the belief of liberal Frenchmen here that there is only one way out: recall the Resident-General and his secretary General Pons, also General Garbay, and to free Bourguiba [Tunisian nationalist leader] before it's too late.

The same issue of *L'Observateur* prints the text of a Red Hand "throwaway":

Against the Enslavement of Tunisia by imperialist American traders, exterminators of the Red Race, assassins of Puerto Ricans, maintainers of Negro slavery, executioners of the Philippines. . . . Rally to the Red Hand Against Ferhat Hached the American. Rally to the Red Hand against the rottenness of the complice beylic court. Rally to the Red Hand which will make this country a French land of freedom in the old Tricolor tradition of 1789. Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. Free men, brother Tunisians, Musulmans, Christians, and Jews save our old Mediterranean, Arab, and Latin civilization by Rallying to the Red Hand.

Daniel Guérin, the noted French writer, says that in an interview he had with Ferhat Hached on November 25 the latter declared that all "the members of the commission of 'Forty' felt themselves threatened by the 'Red Hand.' One of the Neo-destourian leaders, Dr. Mokkadem, had told me practically the same thing the day before." Claude Bourdet says that Frenchmen in the home country have no comprehension whatever of *colons* mentality in Tunisia. And most Americans seem to have less.

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Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

INTERNAL AFFAIRS

New Board Chairman: Dr. Channing H. Tobias, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund and former United States alternate delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, was elected chairman of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on January 5. He succeeds the late Dr. Louis T. Wright who died on October 8, 1952, after having served as chairman of the NAACP board for 20 years.

Elected to serve with Dr. Tobias as vice-chairman was Dr. Robert C. Weaver, director of opportunity fellowships of the John Hay Whitney Foundation. New board members elected by national referendum of NAACP branches for three year terms are Walter Carrington, Everett, Mass., student at Harvard Law School and NAACP delegate to the Young Adult Council and the World Assembly of Youth; Dr. Buell Gallagher, New York City, president of the College of the City of New York; Earl G. Harrison, Philadelphia, former dean of the law school of the University of Pennsylvania; and John G. Lewis, Jr., Baton Rouge, La., chairman of the legal redress committee of the Louisiana state conference of NAACP branches.

Re-elected to the board were Kelly M. Alexander, Charlotte, N. C.; Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, Boston; Dr. W. Montague Cobb, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Nathan K. Christopher, Cleveland, Ohio; Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago; Dr. George D. Flemmings, Fort Worth, Texas; Dr. Harry J. Greene, Philadelphia; Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, Baltimore; Carl R. Johnson, Kansas City, Mo.; W. W. Law, Savannah, Ga.; Theodore Spaulding, Philadelphia; and Dr. Robert C. Weaver, New York City.

Dr. Tobias, long a leader in the civil rights field, was a member of President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights, 1946-47. For many years he was senior secretary for colored work of YMCAs of the U.S.A. He is chairman of the board of trustees of Howard university in Washington, D. C., and a member of the boards of Hampton Institute in Virginia and of Palmer Memorial Institute in North Carolina. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Marshall Field Foundation. In addition to his activities in the field of race relations in this country and in Africa and Asia, Dr. Tobias is a member of the board of directors of the Modern Industrial Bank of New York, and of the board of managers of the American Bible Society. In 1948 he was awarded the Spingarn Medal presented annually to a Negro American for distinguished achievement.

Annual Meeting: "With our goal — elimination of enforced segregation — at last in sight, our greatest need for 1953 will be expansion so that we can develop public opinion at the community level to assist the process of integration," Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP said in a message delivered at the Association's annual meeting in the Willkie Memorial Building, 20 West 40th Street on January 5.

Mr. White stressed the importance of "activating white and colored people in every community to become vocal against bigots" and said the NAACP should have trained workers who will be able to spot any possible trouble planned by diehards who would maintain segregation at any cost. The NAACP executive said the Association would have to step up its branch organization and expand its staff for this purpose.

In reviewing the NAACP's program and activities for the past year, Mr. White listed the frontal attack against segregation in public education, culminating in the three-day argument before the United States Supreme Court of five cases challenging segregation in public elementary and secondary schools, as the greatest achievement in 1952.

The non-partisan registration and voting campaign, which doubled the number of Negro voters in the South between the 1948 and 1952 presidential elections, was also among the chief accomplishments of the NAACP during the past year, Mr. White said, and the increased political power of the Negro will be helpful in the transition to an integrated society. He told members of the Association present at the meeting that intensive effort will be made to bring the number of Negro voters in southern states to a figure between three and four million by 1956.

Other encouraging developments cited by Mr. White included the notable progress made in ending segregation in the armed services, decrease in the amount of mob violence, indictments in Florida for perjury in connection with bombings of homes and places of worship, and expansion of the NAACP, with the opening of a permanent regional office in Birmingham and the employment of several state executive secretaries.

Special Counsel: Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, told members that as the Association comes nearer and nearer to its goal, its job becomes more and more difficult, "because the opposition solidifies and our lukewarm friends run to cover." Mr. Marshall outlined a legal program for the coming year, during which he said the fight against jim-crow education "must move ahead and every semblance of segregation in transportation and allied facilities (including stations, waiting rooms, restaurants, etc.) must go."

The Supreme Court cases against segregation in public education, Mr. Marshall described as "one of the finest examples of cooperation between liberal lawyers and scientists." He related that the Association presented the testimony of numerous expert witnesses from the fields of psychology, psychiatry, sociology, anthropology, and education as to the harmful effects of segregation, and added that thirty-two top-flight social scientists filed a memo with the Supreme Court documenting these effects.

Harris Studi

SOME OF THE EXPERTS *in attendance at NAACP conference on migrant labor held in Pittsburgh, Pa., December* 10. *From left: Dr. Burrell Johnson, president Pennsylvania state NAACP conference; John Feigel, president Pittsburgh Central Labor Union; Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, Haverford college, chairman of conference; Harry Block secretary-treasurer Pennsylvania State CIO Industrial Union Council; and Herbert Hill, labor relations assistant NAACP, who had charge of arranging conference.* (*See Branch News, page* 117)

Mr. Marshall paid tribute to the plaintiffs in the cases and to the NAACP branches and state conferences that supported them, all of whom he praised for their courage in the face of every type of threat from white supremacists.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator, told members that though the Association still operates at a deficit, the financial picture in 1952 was an improvement over the previous year. Gloster B. Current, director of branches, told of the steady upward climb in membership and in the number of branches, college chapters and youth councils.

Legislative Picture: Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP Washington bureau, outlined the hard fight ahead in the battle for enactment of civil rights. We must continue to turn the spotlight on the members of Congress from northern and border states who have the power to act if they want to do so."

"We are now doing and shall do everything that is honorable to make it possible for the new administration to give the country a good civil rights program," Mr. Mitchell asserted. "We have heard some statements from members of Congress that tend to arouse suspicion, but we shall assume that the leadership in both houses will act in good faith. To all members of Congress there is one thing that should be said. It is: 'At the end of each

term there is a ballot box and the foes of civil rights in 1953 may be the defeated in 1954.' "

Other reports to the membership were given by Rev. Walter P. Offutt, Jr., church secretary; Rufus W. Smith, director of fund raising; James W. Ivy, editor of the *Crisis*; Herbert Hill, labor relations assistant; and Henry Lee Moon, director of public relations.

REGIONAL WORK

Florida Plan: The 1953 program of the Florida State Conference of branches will call for the establishment of a state research bureau to gain information about the economic, political and social status of Florida's 605,000 Negro citizens.

This and other objectives were outlined at a press conference held by William A. Fordham of Tampa, president of the state conference. Mr. Fordham also said that the Florida NAACP would conduct an all-out fight for the employment of qualified Negroes in all categories in Florida. He said the program would be presented to the Association's state board of directors on January 17, 1953, when they meet to plan the program for the coming year.

Atlanta Conference: Plans for a drive to secure enactment of FEPC legislation in southern states were formulated at a meeting of the Southeast advisory board of the Association held in Atlanta, Georgia, in December.

The conference, attended by NAACP officials from seven states, also set as goals for its 1953 program a drive to increase the southern Negro vote, work to implement the U. S. Supreme Court decisions in transportation and graduate education, and plans for equitable participation in housing and redevelopment programs.

Addressing a mass meeting at the closing session of the conference on December 14, Walter White pledged a continuing fight "until the last vestige of segregation is destroyed." The Association's special counsel, Thurgood Marshall, praised the work of southern lawyers and the support of the state conferences in the drive to end segregation in public education. More than $1,000 was raised at this meeting to help finance the anti-segregation fight.

Rev. J. M. Hinton, president of the South Carolina Conference of NAACP branches, was elected chairman of the regional advisory board for 1953. Also attending the conference as NAACP state representatives were W. C. Patton, Alabama president, and G. C. Gomillion of Tuskegee; William Fordham, Florida president, and Francisco Rodriguez, also of Florida; Dr. William M. Boyd, Georgia president, and A. T. Walden and John Calhoun, both of Atlanta; Rev. A. O. Holmes, president, Mississippi state conference; Kelly M. Alexander, president, North Carolina state conference; and Mrs. B. H. Netherland, president, Tennessee state conference.

In addition to Mr. White and Mr. Marshall, NAACP staff members participating in the conference included Gloster B. Current, director of

branches; Mrs. Ruby Hurley, southeast regional secretary; Robert Saunders, Florida field worker; and Charles McLean, North Carolina field worker.

The conference set the following membership goals for 1953: Alabama, 7,000; Florida, 10,000; Georgia, 7,500; Mississippi, 5,000; North Carolina, 10,000; Tennessee, 8,000; and South Carolina, 10,000 — a regional total of 57,500.

SPINGARN MEDAL

Nominations Open: Nominations are now being received for the 1952 award of the Spingarn Medal, presented each year by the NAACP to the Negro American whose achievement is judged the most distinguished of the year. The award will be made at the 44th Annual NAACP Convention in St. Louis in June.

Last year the Spingarn Medal was presented posthumously to Harry T. Moore, Florida NAACP coordinator who lost his life in a hate bomb blast that destroyed his home in Mims, Florida, on Christmas night, 1951.

Nominations should be sent to the Spingarn Medal Committee, c/o NAACP, 20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

Herb Alt

THE PORTLAND, OREGON, BRANCH *presents ex-mayor Dorothy McC. Lee (center) with a gold membership pin in appreciation of her public services and 15-year membership in the local branch. From left: U. H. Leverett, second vice-president; Marie Smith, past president; Mayor Lee; Mrs. W. H. Marple, first vice-president; and Mrs. Otto Rutherford, secretary and wife of branch president.*
(See Branch News, page 116)

What the Branches Are Doing

Georgia: Among the resolutions adopted by the Georgia STATE CONFERENCE of NAACP branches (meeting in Brunswick, Georgia, December 5-7, 1952) were the following:

Commendation of the Bibb County Medical Association for accepting five Negro physicians as voting members; attacks upon existing policies which deny the Negro adequate park and recreational facilities; opposition to use of the federal urban redevelopment and housing programs in Atlanta and Savannah to further segregate and discriminate against Negroes; to increase use of the ballot by Negroes; and that the Republicans fulfill their civil-rights promises.

"Be it further resolved," said one resolution, "that the Georgia State Conference of NAACP branches go on record as recognizing the dire need of the services of a paid executive secretary, and in consideration of said employment will make a minimum contribution of $1,500 per annum toward the expenses of such an office; $1,000 of which will be supplied by the Atlanta branch."

Illinois: The CHICAGO branch reports that its Tag Day, which was Saturday, September 27, was the most successful in the history of this sort of activity. Through the efforts of Mrs. Jean McCray and Mrs. Mary Ann Parker, co-chairmen of the affair, more than 500 women were recruited to be "taggers."

Annual membership campaign of the branch was under the direction of Bernard Brown, assistant field secretary.

New York: The BUFFALO branch sponsored an 88th annual Emancipation celebration on January 1 in the Bethel AME church, with Rev. Kenneth L. Bowen, director of the Hickory Street Christian Center, as the main speaker. There was a musical number of the Men's Chorus of the New Hope church, a reading of the Emancipation Proclamation by Mrs. Lottie Payton, introduction of the speaker by James R. Garrett, an appeal for members by Mr. R. Perry, remarks by branch president Mrs. Pernella Byrd, and closing remarks by Rev. Harry L. White, pastor of Bethel church.

In NEW YORK CITY on January 4 officials of the NAACP and of the Harlem Hospital joined in paying tribute to the memory of Dr. Louis T. Wright, late chairman of the NAACP board of directors and surgical director of Harlem Hospital, at a mass meeting held in the Mt. Olivet Baptist church, Lenox Avenue and 120th Street. A replica of a plaque to be erected in the NAACP headquarters and the Harlem Hospital was presented to Mrs. Corinne Wright, widow of the famed surgeon.

Speakers included Arthur Spingarn, NAACP president; Walter White, executive secretary; Roy Wilkins, administrator; Thurgood Marshall, special counsel; Mrs. Alida Dailey, superin-

tendent of nurses at Harlem Hospital; Rev. Lovell Maxwell, assistant pastor of Mt. Olivet; and Rev. J. M. Hinton, Columbia, S. C., president of the South Carolina NAACP.

Dr. George D. Flemings, NAACP board member from Dallas, Texas, presided. Musical numbers were rendered by the Manhattan Youth Chorale and Charles L. Riley, tenor.

Minnesota: At the December 14 meeting of the MINNEAPOLIS branch the membership voted for members of the national board of NAACP directors.

North Carolina: The ROCKY MOUNT branch held its 13th annual election meeting December 9 and re-elected, with opposition, the entire roster of old officers, as follows: Charles Jones, president; Elmas Braswell, vice president; Mrs. Inez Shine, secretary; Mrs. Emma Leonard, treasurer; J. H. Richardson, chairman of board; and J. B. Harren, chairman legal redress committee.

Charles McLean of Winston-Salem, assistant field secretary working in North Carolina, was special guest speaker at the meeting.

The local branch also voted to hold a celebration New Years' night to honor Professor W. Claude Chance, Sr., and John D. Williams of Parmele and Spring Hope for their part in the winning of two outstanding railroad and bus transportation suits in the United States court.

More than 200 NAACP workers gathered in the St. James Baptist church and paid a glowing tribute to these two men.

Oregon: This letter from Lorna Maple, press and publicity chairman of the PORTLAND branch, explains the two letters from Mayor Dorothy McCullough Lee and branch president Otto G. Rutherfod which follow.

"Mayor Lee," writes Miss Marple, "who was a 'reform' mayor, pledged to enforce the laws as they existed, and who was instrumental in having civil rights ordinance passed by the City Council—later to be defeated in referendum—and who also made sincere efforts to get low-income housing for Portland, was not re-elected in November. The same city which elected her overwhelmingly four years ago decided to go back to the old regime. As one of the few women mayors of such a large city (over 500,000) she made a fine record, especially from the NAACP standpoint, and we are very sorry for the voters' decision. In the few precincts predominantly Negro here, she carried very substantially. She is now on her way to Germany for the United Nations where she has been asked to advise some of the German cities of comparable size. . . ."

Branch president Otto Rutherford's letter follows:

"At the regular meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People December 21, 1952, it was moved and passed that we should present you with a bouquet of roses—the thought being that our Mayor has given many Portland roses to others during her term of office, but that we should like to give the Mayor some roses for a change, in appreciation of her many years of cooperation with, and efforts for, our organization and other groups interested in improving attitudes towards minorities and their problems.

"We also wish to present you with a gold membership pin, and whenever you wear it, please remember that it is a symbol of our gratitude for your continued efforts in the field of intergroup relations, both before and during your term as Mayor. In fact, it was during your term as state senator in 1939 that your name appeared on the civil-rights measure sponsored by the NAACP that year, and passed by the Senate. We are grateful for the Mayor's

Committee for Intergroup Relations which resulted in the passing of a Civil Rights Ordinance by the Council, and for the marked improvement in the attitude of the police department towards minorities during your term. True, the Civil Rights Ordinance was later defeated by referendum, but in spite of that, we know that the education campaign carried on was worth while and improvements in public accommodation have been made. We feel that given another opportunity, the people of Portland will pass such a measure.

"It has always been an honor and a pleasure to have the Mayor attend our meetings as a member. Other fraternities and clubs among minority groups who were represented at our meeting join us in thanking you for the many personal visits you have paid. We feel we have your warm friendship, and that we will continue to have it. We wish you every success and happiness in your new undertaking, and a very good New Year."

Mayor Dorothy Lee replied as follows:

"I would appreciate it very much, indeed, if you would convey to your membership my sincere thanks for the lovely roses and also the gold NAACP membership pin which were presented to me this morning.

"It has been a pleasure and a privilege to do what I could, as Mayor of our city and previously as a member of the State Legislature, to bring about better intergroup relations in our community and state. I am very grateful for the progress that has been made and I know that that progress is due to the efforts of your own membership, fine citizens' group such as my committee for Intergroup Relations, and others who believe sincerely in the principles and ideals of our American democracy.

"It has always been a great pleasure to attend your meetings throughout the years, and I hope I will again have that privilege on many occasions in the future. And thank you, again, for your fine letter and your thoughtfulness in presenting me with the bouquet of roses and the gold membership pin."

Pennsylvania: A conference on the problems of migrant labor was sponsored by the PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE of the NAACP in Pittsburgh on December 10. Representatives of 57 churches, labor and welfare groups attended. Reports on conditions in migrant labor camps in central and northern Pennsylvania were given by Professor Morris Handsaker of Lafayette college; P. D. Mitchell, director of the Bethune-Douglas Community in Williamsport; Mrs. Margaret Ekstrom of the Ministry to Migrants of the National Council of Churches; and Herbert Hill, labor relations assistant of the NAACP.

These reports shocked the delegates, according to Dr. B. K. Johnson, state NAACP president.

Speakers told of child labor, filthy living conditions, widespread cheating on pay, exploitation of workers by unscrupulous labor contractors, and reigns of terror in camps as bosses forced workers to remain against their will.

Out of the conference was formed the Pennsylvania State Citizens Committee on Migrant Labor and a five-point legislative program. The state legislature will be asked to (1) license both agents and migrant camps, (2) establish a uniform contract for use of migrant labor recruitment, (3) insure special inspection of vehicles used for transportation of migrants, (4) provide rigid enforcement of child labors laws, and (5) amend the state housing code to make it applicable to migrant labor camps.

A radio panel of the PHILADELPHIA branch over station WHAT predicts considerable progress in civil

rights for the year 1953. Participating in the branch roundtable, "NAACP Forum of the Air," on "What's Ahead in 1953?" were Atty. Theodore Spauling of the NAACP national board and Joseph Fiason, president of the Home Industrial Mutual Life Insurance Company.

A new series of interviews titled "Neighborly Living" was started in January on the "NAACP Reports" program, heard each Sunday afternoon and sponsored by the Philadelphia branch in cooperation with WCAM, Camden.

Members of Negro and white families who live next door to each other or in the same home will participate in the interviews to give their sentiments and reactions to their neighbors.

While this innovation will change the program's format somewhat, branch officials announced that its theme of airing issues affecting minorities would continue in effect.

The first guest in the new series was Mrs. Gladys Thomas who said she and her white neighbor have shared their "joys and sorrows" for the past 23 years.

Mrs. Thomas told Charles A. Shorter, executive secretary of the Philadelphia branch and commentator on the weekly program, that they have had a pleasant relationship during these years and carry on the neighborly tradition of exchanging gifts and goodies the same as any two Negro families would do.

She said that although neither family has children she does not feel that it would make any difference in their family harmony if they did.

"We simply take each other for the good neighbors we are," Mrs. Thomas added, "and the question of color never enters the picture."

Ten new chairmen have been named to head various committees of the Philadelphia branch for 1953.

President Greene said in making the announcement that as in the past every effort was made to appoint the most effective people available to these committees in order to assure a strong and successful program for the local organization during the new year.

The new committee heads are Robert H. Bonner, co-chairman of finance; Alvin C. White, policy and planning; Atty. James K. Baker, legal redress; Rev. Thomas E. Little, legislation; Mrs. Jeanne Martin, entertainment; Atty. Harvey Schmidt, veterans; Miss Florence Kite, housing; Mrs. Catherine Smith, community coordination, and Miss Rosa Pitts and Rev. Leonard G. Carr, co-chairmen of the church work committee.

Those renamed to their posts are C. W. Maxwell, finance; George B. Morris, membership; Hobart C. Jackson, press and publicity; Dr. Carlton C. Richards, health and medical; James Reaves, youth work; Mrs. Gladys L. Thomas, education, and Joseph Davidson, labor and industry.

Virginia: The NEWPORT NEWS branch held a great civic-revival program on January 4 at the Zion Baptist church. Martin A. Martin, well-known attorney and champion of equality, was the principal speaker. The program was under the direction of Dr. J. B. Reid. Other speakers were Rev. John B. Henderson of Norfolk, Dr. S. F. Coppage, state NAACP treasurer; Jerry Gilliam, president of the Norfolk branch; and Lester Banks, state NAACP executive secretary.

The Virginia STATE CONFERENCE has commended individually and jointly the action of those persons and organizations that resulted in the granting of an unconditional pardon to Silas Rogers by Governor John S. Battle in December, 1952.

In separate letters, Robert H. Cooley, Jr., chief legal counsel in the Rogers case; Attorneys Hill, Martin and Robinson, associate counsel in the case;

(*Continued on page* 130)

Book Reviews

***New World Writing*. Edited by editors of The New American Library under the general direction of Arabel J. Porter, with Selden Rodman as guest poetry editor. New York: The New American Library of World Literature, Inc., 1952. 351pp. 50c.**

This is the second Mentor Selection of avant-garde writing anthologizing short stories, poetry, sections of seven forthcoming books, articles, and criticism. James Baldwin, one of the younger Negro writers, has contributed an episode ("Roy's Wound") from his forthcoming novel, *Tell it on the Mountain* (Knopf, 1953). Mr. Baldwin, a New Yorker who went to France on a Rosenwald grant in 1948, has been a frequent contributor to the *Partisan Review*, *Commentary*, and other magazines.

James Jones, author of *From Here to Eternity*, is a captivating storyteller in "None Sing So Wildly." Norman Mailer hits off an obsessed sentimentalist in "The Paper House," the story of a GI and a geisha in Japan. Harvey Swados' "The Dancer" is likewise amusing satire on Greenwich Village leftism and city-slicker sophistication. You can also find out what Ernest Hemingway learned about writing while on the *Kansas City Star* by reading Charles A. Fenton's "Hemingway's Kansas City Apprenticeship." And Robert Cantwell's "The Faulkners: Recollections of a Gifted Family" tells of the failure of Colonel Faulkner the businessman to graft the code of the landed aristocracy onto industry and the fictional use his great-grandson has made of this failure.

There is ample fare for the eclectic too: Pablo Picasso's three-day-writing lark, the farce, "Desire Trapped by the Tail"; a few excerpts from poet-thief Jean Genet's recherché *The Thief's Journal* as Englished by Bernard Frechtman; and Alwyn Lee's vivisection of "Henry Miller — The Pathology of Isolation." Mr. Lee's inquiry complements Maurice Nadeau's "Mort et Transfiguration d'Henry Miller" in the July 1952 *Les Temps Modernes*.

Though uneven, as most anthologies are, this second selection of *New World Writing*, however, offers the discriminating reader a potpourri of provocative writing.

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SHAW UNIVERSITY is making plans to observe religious emphasis week March 8-12, looking toward a comprehensive program designed to relate the principles and teachings of the Christian faith to all areas of life.

■

ALBANY STATE COLLEGE's religious program was helped in December by the visit of Rabbi Albert Goodman of the Jewish Chautauqua Society. Rabbi Goodman spent two days meeting students and consulting with them about their problems. His theme in all his talks was "Youth in a changing world."

Annual Christmas concert of the college choir was given on December 14, and the usual Christmas-tree lighting ceremonies were held on the library lawn immediately after the concert.

On December 5 the college music department presented three of its students in a concert in Carolina Hall auditorium. The students were Florine Tarver, lyric soprano; Florence Paul, contralto; and Delores Livingston, soprano.

■

John W. Parker of FAYETTEVILLE STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, who is president of the College Language Association, reports that the CLA has been invited to join the American Council on Education as an associate member.

■

A packed audience heard the KNOXVILLE COLLEGE choir sing "The

Messiah" under the direction of Newell Fitzpatrick on December 14. The dramatic speech choir presented its first Christmas pageant on December 17.

■

The annual scholarship bridge sponsored by the DILLARD UNIVERSITY women's club was a success, according to Mrs. Charles Buggs, president of the organization. The funds raised will help finance students during the 1953-54 academic year.

■

The manner in which THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY discharges a museum's oldest obligation, that of exploring the unknown, is reviewed by Dr. Albert E. Parr, director, in the institution's eighty-third annual report, released in December.

In addition to its other activities, the museum's department of public instruction provided 217,484 student hours of instruction for New York City school children who participate in "The World We Live in Program" as well as in especially planned programs and lecture series of other groups. Circulating loan exhibits, slide and motion pictures, were seen by a total of 16,374,500.

After more than twenty years of expeditions, planning, research, construction and preparation, the Whitney Memorial Hall of Pacific Bird Life of the museum has been completed and was dedicated on January 29, 1953. The dedication ceremonies marked the completion of the four final habitat groups in the hall. These groups were made possible by the Whitney Memorial Fund, which was a gift from Cornelius Vanderbilt

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Whitney, and were constructed under the supervision of the staff of the museum's department of birds of which Dr. Robert Murphy is chairman.

■

The stockholders of The Associated Publishers, Inc., on December 16 in Washington, D. C., selected five members for its board of directors, as follows: Arnett G. Lindsey of Washington, Captain Louis Mehlinger of Washington, Principal F. D. Moon of Oklahoma City, Dr. H. Councill Trenholm of Montgomery, and Dr. Charles H. Wesley of Wilberforce.

The Associated Publishers, Inc., was founded by the late Dr. Carter G. Woodson as a corporation to publish and to sell significant books, documents, and pictures relating to the Negro. Dr. Woodson willed his majority stock in The Associated Publishers to the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

■

The off-campus contacts program of TALLADEGA COLLEGE, which has this year received a substantially increased financial subsidy, has a series of valuable educational experiences under way for various groups of students.

During January five senior majors in sociology did interne work in northern centers. Three members of the group worked with the Chicago Urban League, the Parkway Community House, and visiting Children's Agencies. A fourth worked in the community relations department of the Church of the Master, New York City. The fifth student made a survey of municipal and state civil-rights agencies in Boston, New York City, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Chicago, and Milwaukee.

Two majors from the elementary education department observed school work and practice teaching in New York City, and a third did similar work in Chicago, Illinois.

Among planned projects for early

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spring is a trip to Washington, D. C., for history majors.

Talladega's new president is Arthur D. Gray, of the class of '29. Dr. Gray is the eighth president of this 85-year-old institution.

Talladega also has a new director of public relations in Wm. Twyman, who began his duties on January 1, 1953.

■

The Magic Carpet on Wheels visited ATLANTA UNIVERSITY December 16-17 with its collection of rare books and richly illuminated manuscripts preserved from the middle ages. The exhibit was made possible by the Grolier Society, publishers of The Book of Knowledge.

Open house at Dean Sage Hall in December attracted many Atlantans to inspect the new classroom building. Designed by the Atlanta firm of H. C. Toombs and Company and constructed by Barge-Thompson Company, also of Atlanta, the building is a three-story edifice, which follows, outwardly, the architectural pattern of the nearby Trevor Arnett Library and other new buildings on the campuses of the Atlanta University Center.

The new building was made possible by gifts and grants from the General Education Board, the estate of the late Edward S. Harkness, and other friends and alumni throughout the country. Including furnishings, total cost of building will be more than a half million dollars.

■

The scholarship honor roll for the last semester of 1951-1952 at MOREHOUSE COLLEGE lists fifty-three men, six of whom are native Atlantans, with three others natives of Africa. In order to qualify for the honor roll of dean's list, a student must carry a minimum of 12 semester hours and maintain an average of B or above with no grade below C.

Dr. Irving Goldman, professor of anthropology at Sarah Lawrence college, was guest lecturer in the college department of sociology December 9-10.

■

The sociology club of WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE observed its

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second annual sociology club day on December 10, with President Charles S. Johnson of Fisk delivering the main address.

Professor John F. Matheus, head of the department of romance languages, addressed the student body of West Virginia Institute of Technology at Montgomery, W. Va., on December 11.

Acting president Dr. William J. L. Wallace attended the annual meeting of the Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association in Washington, D. C., December 11-13, 1952.

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■

Fulbright grants for lecturing and research abroad have been awarded HOWARD UNIVERSITY's M. Wharton Young, professor of neuro-anatomy, and Frank D. Dorey, associate professor of social ethics and the sociology of religion. Dr. Young will serve as a lecturer in medicine at Chiba Medical University in Chiba-Ken, Japan. Dr. Dorey will lecture at the American University in Cairo, Egypt. To date, twelve members of the faculties at Howard have studied under the provisions of the Fulbright Act.

For the first time in the history of the university, a daily review of news and activities of Howard is being broadcast over the radio. The series of programs, under the sponsorship of the Office of Public Relations, began on November 20th and have been presented daily since that time at noon over the facilities of radio station WOOK, a unit of the United Broadcasting Company, here in Washington.

The programs are based upon human interest features, news, and interviews with interesting personalities within and outside the university community.

More than 100 adults from the Washington area registered on January 5 for the winter term of Howard's New Classes Division. Revived

last year following a survey of the adult educational needs in the community, the evening program offered courses to some 350 persons during the fall term which ended December 12. Dr. John Lovell, Jr., is director of the division.

When Ida I. Stephens was awarded the rank of Ensign at the Naval Recruitment Center in Washington on December 16, she became the tenth Howard graduate to be commissioned into the United State's Navy within the past six months. Mrs. Stephens is a 1950 graduate of the Howard law school.

■

Several faculty members of SAVANNAH STATE COLLEGE are serving as consultants in a series of group meetings being sponsored by the teachers of Tattnall county as part of their 1952-53 program of "improving human relationships through improved recreation."

President William K. Payne delivered the dedicatory address for the opening of the William A. Perry elementary school in Brunswick, Georgia. And Dr. James A. Colston, president of Knoxville college, was Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity founders' day speaker.

Dr. R. Grann Lloyd, acting chairman of the social science department, has been invited by the Oxford Book Company of New York City to submit a manuscript on propaganda and propaganda analysis. If the manuscript is acceptable, it will be published in the Oxford studies pamphlets series.

■

Founders' day at LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (Mo.) was observed on Jan-

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uary 11, with President Blanche Dow of Cottey college, Nevada, Missouri, as principal speaker.

Nathaniel A. Sweets, editor of the *St. Louis American*, has been re-elected president of the Lincoln university alumni association to serve his third consecutive term. Mr. Sweets is a member of the class of '28.

■

FISK UNIVERSITY has had several distinguished visitors during the past few months. Dr. G. Szego, head of the department of mathematics at Stanford university, California, gave a public lecture in December on "Symmetrization." Yoshishige Abe, Japanese educator and writer, was a campus visitor under the Intercultural Exchange Program of the East Asian Institute of Columbia university. Albert Beatty, assistant vice-president in charge of public relations for the Association of American Railroads, spoke at a convocation on January 8. On January 9, Dr. Niharranjan Ray of the University of Calcutta, India, lectured on "Classic and Contemporary Indian Art."

The Metropolitan Mutual Assurance Company of Chicago has made available to Fisk a $3,200 four-year scholarship covering all tuition and living expenses for a high school graduate from Chicago, Illinois, who qualifies under the conditions set up for work leading to a major in business administration at Fisk.

Thomas P. Harris, a Fisk alumnus, class of '22, is vice-president and general counsel for the company. James Cashin, another Fisk alumnus, is also connected with the company.

Ray Lev, pianiste gave a recital in the Fisk Memorial Chapel in January. Her program was highly appreciated by her audience.

■

Mrs. Helen Holmes, head of the English department at KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE, spoke at the Third Teachers Association held in the Todd county high school in Elkton, Kentucky. Her subject was "The Language Arts at the Mid-Century."

President R. B. Atwood attended the annual meeting of The Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools which convened in Memphis, Tennessee, in December. He was appointed a member of the committee on graduate study and chairman of the committee on publicity for the association.

■

President Robert P. Daniel of VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE has been elected one of six vice-presidents-at-large of the National Council of Churches of Christ of the United States of America.

The council includes 30 denomi-

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nations, and representatives of 147,000 American churches attended the Denver, Colorado, meeting at which Dr. Daniel was elected to his position. The National Council is successor to the original Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Mrs. Ida W. Madden, widow of the late Rev. Willie Madden of Culpeper, Virginia, and mother of Samuel A. Madden, director of the audio-visual aids program at Virginia State, died on December 15 at her residence on Sperryville Turnpike, Culpeper.

An audience of more than 1,500 heard four outstanding spokesmen from as many different countries debate current international issues in December as participants in the World Affairs Council forum of Virginia State.

Moderator of the program was John C. Metcalfe, journalist. Speakers were Camille Chautemps of France, Cuneyd Dosdegru of Turkey, Melchior Aquino of the Philippines, and Peter von Zahn of Germany.

Annual winter concert of the Virginia State College Symphonic Band was given on January 11. This 80-piece band, directed by F. N. Gatlin, has received numerous honors both as a concert and marching unit.

Dr. A. G. Macklin, director of basic education at VSC, is a member of the commission on higher education of The Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools recently organized to report on pre-admission examinations with the idea of working out a common testing program for high school students entering the various member colleges.

Two Virginia State music majors participated in the "Stars of Tomorrow" concert sponsored by the Phi Lambda chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity in Raleigh, North Carolina, in December. Lillie Mae Watson, contralto, and Garland Butts, accompanist, represented the college.

■

The 1952 annual report of THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK (Columbia university) says there is an urgent need for about 100,000 more social workers in the United States alone, and that of the estimated 75,000 to 100,000 now practicing, only 20 percent have graduate degrees. In the southeastern part of the United States the ratio of social workers to the population is a scant 34 to 100,000. Other areas have a slightly higher ratio.

"Another major need of the field is research," continues the report. "Research to establish clearer proof of the scope and effectiveness of social work and research in the social sciences that will enable social workers to become even more effective."

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BRANCH NEWS

(*Continued from page* 118)

Jack Kilpatrick, editor of the Richmond News Leader, and Governor John S. Battle, were praised for their determined inquiry and resolute convictions attesting Roger's innocence that culminated in his freedom on the eve of our Christmas festivities.

The NAACP officials expressed deep appreciation for the moral and financial efforts of it's Petersburg branch also. It was through the action of this branch of the Association, under the presidency of the Rev. C. L. Evans, now executive secretary of the Baptist General Convention and Allied Bodies, that organized action for Rogers' defense was first initiated.

In concluding their letter of commendation to Mr. Cooley, the NAACP officials said: "Your efforts, coupled with your associate NAACP staff members, Mr. Kilpatrick, the independent investigators, Mr. Robert Murphy, former Governor Darden and culminated by the noble act of Governor John S. Battle, are indeed a fitting prelude to our entry into this season commemorating the anniversary birth date of Him who came to bring all of mankind a 'more abundant life' May the true spirit of Christmas bless you and yours and your untiring quest for justice remain your greatest virtue always."

PREACHER-POLITICIAN

(*Continued from page* 99)

Mr. Shepard holds honorary degrees from Lincoln University, Allan University, in South Carolina, and Birmingham (Alabama) Theological School. He is chairman of the Foreign Mission Board of the National Baptist Convention Inc., and vice-president of the board of directors at the Mercy-Douglass Hospital in Philadelphia.

Mr. Shepard is married and has two sons, both pledged to the ministry. Marshall, Jr., is pastor of the Scott St. Baptist church in Bluefield, W. Va., and Samuel is a student at Gammon Theological School in Atlanta, Ga.

His wife, whom he first met when they were children in Oxford, N. C., rounds out the family's devotion to religion. Mr. Shepard said she is "very active in church work, but not too keen about politics."

Mr. Shepard's eyes light up with pride when he speaks about his wife's education. She attended Temple University while still working as a mother and housewife. She met the dual challenge with a zest that seems to typify the Shepard clan, and in due time graduated from Temple.

For all his political activity, Mr. Shepard's first love is preaching, and he would not accept any political post which would take him from the pulpit.

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